

LA GRAMMATICA

DI M. SCIPIO LENTVLO

*Napolitano da lui in latina lingua Scritte,
et hora nella Italiana, & Inglese
tradotta da H. G.*

AN ITALIAN GRAMMER

WRITTEN IN LATIN BY SCI-
PIO LENTULUS NEAPOLITANUS:
TRANSLATED INTO ENGLISH BY HEN-
RY GRANTHAM.



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for Ibon Harison.*

1587.

A vertical ruler scale with markings every 1/16 inch. The numbers 1 through 6 are printed at the top, with smaller tick marks between each number.



TO THE RIGHT VERTVOVS
MYSTRES MARY AND MY-
SRES FRANCYS BERKELEY
daughters to the Right hono-
rable Henry Lord Berkeley.

Doe weighe amongst other your ver-
tuous dispositions, the good inclinations
you haue, and the great endeouours you
use towardes th'atteining of the Italian
tonge: And halthough mine ability doth
not answer my good will to further you
as I wishe, being the least able of many: yet seeing wherin
I may be an helpe to your studies, to shorten your tra-
uelles that otherwaises might be long: I thought good
rather to doe some thing therin my selfe, thē you should
waite th'opportunitie of some other, that (with art
peraduenture) might every waye be better able for
the same then I am. And therfore meeting with an Ita-
lian Grammer, written in latin by one Scipio Lentulo
a Neapolitane: I toke upon me after I had perused
the same (to myne awayle) to turne it for your behoofe
into Englishe: as a very necessary booke (in my concept)
for all suche as are studious of th'Italian tongue: for

A ij

therein all the rules that may serue for the better understandinge of that tonge, are so well set forth, and in so good order disposed, with so apt examples, and with that breuitie and facilitie, as none other written before of that matter in any tonge that I haue seene, as I haue seene diuersc, is (in my iudgement) comparable unto it, Now suche as it is, rudely attired with this englishe habit, I betake unto your fauorable acceptance as a token of the dutifull good wil I beare unto you. And as a pledge of the seruice and dutie I owe to your parentes. And so humble I take my leaue. the 4. of December
1574.

Yours wholy at commandement
Henry Granthan.



Of the Letters.

The letters whiche the Italians vse, are twenty.

A, B, C, D, E, F, G, H, I, L, M, N, O, P, Q,
R, S, T, V, Z.

These are deuided in to vouelles, A, E, I, O, V:
& into consonantes, which are the rest.

Howbeit, H is no letter: but a signe of aspiration, or drawing of the breathe.

But V, is sometimes a consonant: as in these wordes. Vénere, Venus: Verità, Truthe: Virtù, Vertue: Vita, Lyfe.

The like is I, for although the letter G, be added to words, that with the latins do begin with Iu or Ia, Io or Ie: as in Giouanni, Iohne: Giusta Iust: Giesò, Iesus: Giasone, Iason: yet in pronouncing of the latter vouel the sounde is onely harde And the first consonant by that means is in reason conceiued.

Of the vse of the Letters.

First of letters are framed syllables, and of syllables are made wordes, and that of diuersc diuersly.

Vouelles may be put in the begynning, middest, and ende of a worde: as dothe appeare by this worde, *Amore, Loue.*

But cōsonantes are set, either in the begynning, or in the middest of a worde, and in th'ende very seldom, as hereafter is shewed.

Further many consonantes are put in syllables, before other consonantes: as *B*, before *R*, in *brèue* in bryefc: *Ténebre*, Darknesse: *Libro*, a Booke. And before *L*, as in *Oblīo*, Forfeatfulnesse: *Obliquo*, Crooked: *Obligò*, Bonde or duty.

C before *R*, as in *Crudele*, Cruell: *Crèdo*, I belieue: And before *L*, as in *Clamòre*, Clamour or crying out: *Inclito*, Renoumed: *Inclinato* and *Inchinato*, Inclined: *Concludo* and *Conchiudo*, I conclude; so *Conclusione* and not *Conchiusione*, is rightly saide:

D before *R*, as in *Dritto*, Right: *Padre*, a Father: *Madre*, a Mother: *Ladro*, a Theefc.

F before *R*, as in *Frutto*, Frute: *Fratello*, a Brother: *Fraude*, Fraude or deceipte.

G before *N*, as in *Benigno*, benigne: *ordigno*, an instrument: *Ingegno*, wyt: *Lamagna*, Almaigne: *Compagno*, a compagñion. And before *R*, as in *Gratia*, grace or fauour: *Gràto*, thankefull: *gràue*, graue. And before *L*, as in *Gloria*, glorie: *Configlio*, Counsaile.

P before *R*, as in *Prègio*, the price: *Sempre*, always *Prudente*, Prudent: *Lepre*, a hare. And before *L*, as in

OF THE LETTERS.

as in *Contèmpto*, I do contemplate, or beholde diligently: *Multiplico*, I do multiply.

S before *B*, as in *Sbassamēto*, an imbaſing: *Sbandito*, a banished man. And before *C*, as in *Scacciato*, put away: *Nasco*, I ſpring or am borne: *Pasco*, I feede. And before *D*, as in *Sdègno*, anger or disdain: *Sdrucito*, rypte. And before *F*, as in *Sfacendato*, vnooccupied: *Sfodrato*, drawne or vnsheathed (as a fworde). And before *G*, as in *Sgomento*, I feare: *Sganno*, I do deliuere from deceipte. And before *L*, as in *Sleale*, vnfaythfull: *Slegato*, vnbounde. And before *M*, as *Smembrato* dismembred: *Smorto*, pale or wanue. And before *N*, as in *Snèrvo*, to debilitate or make feeble: *Snello*, nymble: *Snodo*, I doe vnknitte. And before *P*, as in *Spirito*, a spirite: *Speranza*, hope. And before *Q*, as in *Squalido*, ſluttishe: *Squâme*, the ſkale of a fishe. And before *R*, as in *Sregolato*, vnruled. And before *T*, as in *Studio*, ſtudye.

T before *R*, as in *Tremo*, I tremble; *Trònco*, the ſtumpe or ſtem of a tree: *Tranquillità*, tranquillity or rest.

But the letter *Z*, neither goeth before, neither yet followeth another consonant in one ſelfe ſyllable.

Further, touching that whiche belongethe to the letters, it is very neceſſary to knowe, by what reaſon the letters consonantes are doubled in a worde: the whiche I will ſhewe by order of the

letters as briefly as I can, that therby the same may the more easely be committed to memory.

B, therfore is doubled in these wordes, *Dubbio*, a doubt: *Debbo*, I ought, also *Deggio*: *Sabbia* gruell: *Scabbia*, the skabbe: *Abbete*, a fyr tree: *Habbia*, he hathe, and also *Haggia*: *Robba*, gooddes, & it is sayd *Rubare*, to steale: But *Labbro*, a lippe: *Fabbro*, a carpenter: *Libbro*, a booke: *Ebbro*, drōke: maye either be written thus, or with a single *B*. It is also doubled in the thirde personnes singular and plurall of the preter imperfectense of the subiunctiue mode: as *Amerèbbe* & *Amerèbbono*, *Valerèbbe* & *Valerèbbono*, *Leggerèbbe* & *Leggerèbbono*, *Vdirèbbe* & *Vdirèbbono*: that is, he shold loue, they should loue, he shold be worth, they should be worth: he shold reade, they shold reade: he shold heare, they shold heare. Againe it is doubled in this worde *Obbietto*, whiche is also saide *Oggètto*, that is, the obiect. Also in many verbes, which are compound with the preposition *Ad*, changing the letter *D*, into *B*, wherwith the simple wordes do beginne, as *Abbràbaglio*, that is, I doe dasell: *Abbraccio*, I do embrace: There is excluded *Abondo*, that is, I doe abounde: & *Abandono*, I doe forsake.

C is doubled in these wordes, whiche are taken from the latin, hauing the letter *X*, in the first syllable: and of *excellens*, is made *Eccellente*, of *exceptio*, *Eccetto*, and of *exceptio*, *Eccettione*. And in these wordes

wordes *Occhio*, an eye: *Ginocchio*, a knee: which haue in the plurall *Occhi*, & *Ginochi*: so *Finoccchio*, *Fennell*, & *Finocchi*. But here I will note by the waye, that the syllable *Chi*, is to be pronounced more mildly in those wordes, then in *Stocchi*, arming swordes: *Fiòcchi*, lockes of heare or woll, the whiche hathe otherwise in the singular nomber *Stocco*, & *Fiòcco*. But this maner of pronunciation, who can teache by writing? Further this letter is doubled in *Sacco* a sacke, *Giuccio* I lye, *Ghiuccio*, a frotte. Lykewise in verbes compound with the preposition *AD*, the letter *D* being changed in to *C*, as we saide of late of the letter *B*, as *Accòlgo*, I doe welcome: *Accènno*, I doe nōp. *Accoppio*, I doe cople. Lastly in verbes beginning with *R A*, as *Racconciare*, to repaire: *Racommandare*, to recommende.

Further, *D* is doubled in *Cadde*, which is the preterperfectense of the indicatiue mode, and thirde person singular, of the verbe *Càdo* or *Cag gio*, I fall: and in *Caddero*, which is of the plurall nomber. It is doubled also in verbes compound with the preposition *AD*, as are *Adduco*, I bring forth: *Addòrmo*, I fall on sleepe: *Addolcisco*, I do sweeten: So likewyse in the verbe *Raddolcire*. There are that do double it also in the verbe *Traduco*, but that is not allowed of with some.

Also, *F* is doubled in these wordes *Offesa*, *Vfficio* *Besse*, & *Affanno*, and very many such like. Like-

wise in verbes compounde with the preposition *AD*, as *Afférmo*, I affirme: *Affrètto*, I do make haste. The same is to be vnderstode of verbes compound with the preposition *DI*, as *Differisco*, *Diffido*, *Diffinisco*. And so likewise of many verbes, taking their originall from latin verbes that haue in the first syllable the preposition *O B*, *B*, being chaunged into *F*, in this wyse, *Offéro*, *Offéndo*, *Offisco*.

Besides, *G* is wont to be doubled, so often as *I* and *O*, or *I* & *A*, do meeete together in a diphonge, so that they make one syllable: as is seene in these wordes, *Saggio*, *Saggia*, sage or wyse, which haue in the plurall *Saggi* & *Sagge*. Here is to be noted that the letter *I* of this last worde *Sagge*, and such like, is of very many wrongfully placed betweene *G* & *E*, to th'ende they maye saye *Sagge*, *Piaggie*, *Grèggie*: where they are to saye *Sagge*, wise, *Piagge*, Brymnes or Brinkes, *Gregge*, flockes. But contrarywyse when *I* and *O*, doe make two syllables, the *G* that goeth before them shalbe single, as *Privilegio*, *Régio*, *Litigio*, *Vestigio*: we doe saye also *Dionigi* & *Dicnigi*, Dennys, *Ambrògio* & *Ambròsio*. Neither is double *G*, written in those words, that do ende two wayes in *I*: as are *Parisi* & *Purigi*, *Parrys*, *Tùnsi* and *Tùnigi*, *Lùsi* and *Lùnigi*, *Malagisi* and *Malagigi*. But it is doubled in those that come from the latin ending in *X*, as *Grex*, from whence *Grègge* or *Grèggia*, poeticall: from *Lex*, *Lègge*:

But

But from *Fex*, is made *Fecca*, because the latine hath in the genitiue singular *Fecis*. And from *Rex*, is made *Rè*, aswell in the singular as in the plurall number, although Poetes may say sometimes in the plural *Règi*. It is doubled also in certaine verbes ending in *Go*, as *Lèggo*, *Correggo*, *Veggo*, & also *Vèggo*. In fine, it is doubled in verbes compound with the preposition *AD*, such as are *Agghiaccio*, *Aggiango*, *Agguàglio*, & *Aggiornàrsi*.

There followeth *L*, whiche is founde double in these wordes, *Bèllo*, *Castèllo*, *Fratello*, *Fillo*, *Canàllo*, *Metàllo*, and many such like. Further, it is found doubled in the thirde personnes singular of the preterperfectense of the indicatiue mode, in those verbes that are of the first and fourth coniugation, when in th'ende there is added an article, as *Amollo* *Vdillo*. It is doubled also in verbes compounde with the preposition *AD*, as *Allàrgo*, *Al-lèuio*, *Alloggio*, *Alletto*, *Ellento*, The selfe same is donne in verbes wherevnto there is set before *Ra*, as is *Rallento*, *Rallegro*, *Rallismo*. Also I will not omit how in prose the most parte doe vse to write, *Dèllo*, *Altò*, *Dàllo*, *Dèlli*, *Alli*, *Dàlli* *Della*, *Alla*, *Dàlla*, *Dèlle*, *Alle*, and *Dalle*: for *De lo*, *A lo*, *D a lo*, *De li*, &c. as Poetes do write. But *Allù*, *Dallù*, & such like, I wolde not vse, although very many doe allowe of them.

As concerning the letter *M*, it is doubled in these wordes. *Dàmma*, *Epigràmma*, *Fiamma*, *Gèmnia*,

Gierusalemme, *Boème*. Also it is doubled when *Mi* is put to a verbe in thende: as *Enni*, it is to me: *Dànni*, giue me: *Fàmmi*, do me. Againe in the first personnes of the plurall number, of the preterperfectense of the indicatiue mode: As *Amàmmo*, we haue loued: *Valemmo*, we haue bene worthe: *Leggènno*, we haue redde: *Vdimmo*, we haue harde: *Fummo*, we haue ben. Also in verbes compounde with the preposition *AD*, as *Ammaestro*, I do teache: *Ammonisce*; I do Admonishe: *Ammiro*, I maruaile. We faye *Rammentare*, to call to remembrance.

Further, *N* is doubled in these nouines: *Dòmma*, *Madòonna*, *Sònna*, *Anno*, *Affàrno*, *Iugàrno*, *Senno*, *Innocente*. It is doubled also in these wordes which are deriuued from the latin nouimes, wherein *M* goeth before *N*, as of *Somnus Sónno*, *Columna Colónna*, *Dannum Dàrno*, *Scamnum Scàrno*, *Autumnus Autòrno*, & suche other like. It happeneth likewise so in the thirde personnes plurall, of the presentense, of the indicatiue mode, of verbes that in the first person are of one syllable: wherefore *Ho*, I haue, hath *Hanno*, they haue: *Sto*, I stande, hath *Stanno*, they stande: *Fo*, I doo or make, hath *Fanno*, They doo or make: *Do*, I giue, hath *Danno*, they giue. There is excepted *So* I am, which hath *Sóno* (They are) with a single *N*. Thethirde personnes plurall of the future tense, in the indicatiue mode, haue also a double *N*, as *Ameràrno*, they shall.

hal loue, *Valeràrno*, they shalbe worth: *Leggeràrno*, & *Udiràrno*. Lykewyse these preterperfectenses in the singular nombur shalbe writte with double *N*, *Venni*, I haue come: *Venne* he hath come: *Tenni*, I haue hilde: *Tenne*, he hath hilde: in the plurall, *Vènnero*, they haue come: *Térnoro*, they haue hilde. Againe in verbes compounde with the preposition *AD*, as *Annottàrsi*. To waxe night: *Annidàrsi*, to be neasted: *Annuntio*, I do tell sydings: *Annullare*, to Adnull. Lastly it is doubled in verbes compounde with the preposition *In*, as *Innoware*, & *Innamoràrsi*.

Now followeth *P*, which is doubled in these wordes: *Zoppo*, lame: *Appetito*, an appetite: *Doppio*, double: *Coppia*, as *Una coppia d'huomini da bene*, A couple of honest men: *Doppo* After, howbeit Poetes doe write *Dopo*. It is doubled also in these preterperfectenses: *Ruppi*, I haue broken: *Ruppe*, he hath broken: *Ruppero*, they haue broken, *Seppi*, I haue knowne: *Sèppe*. he hath knowne: *Sepero*, they haue knowne. So *Sappa* I may knowe: *Sappiamo*, we may knowe: *Sappiate*, you may knowe, *Sappiano*, they maye knowe. Againe it is doubled in certaine nouines proper: as *Filippo*, *Aristippo*, *Egèssippo*, *Ippolito*, *Ippodàmia*, *Giuseppe*. Also in verbes compounde with the preposition *AD*, as *Approno*, *Appare*. And in these that are compounde with *RA*, as *Rapporto*, I report: *Rappello*, I repeale or call backe. And to conclude, in the verbe *Op-*

pòngō, I laye against.

Neither wil I ouerpasse the letter *Q*, for al-
though it be not doubled in any worde, neuer-
thelesse in these wordes *Acqua*, water, *Acque* wa-
ters: *Giacqui*, I haue layde: *Giacque*, he hath layde:
Giacquero, they haue laide: & in like sorte of others
that haue *C* before *Q*, it seemeth in the pronoun-
cing to haue a sounde as though the *Q* were dou-
ble. The same doth happen of these verbes *Noc-*
qui, I haue hurt: *Nocque*, he hath hurte: *Nocquero*,
they haue hurte: *Nacqui*, I haue bene borne: *Ná-*
que, he hath bene borne: *Nacquero*, they haue ben-
borne: *Piacqui*, I haue pleased: *Piacque*, he hath
pleased: *Piacquero*, they haue pleased. Againe, in
the verbes *Acquisto*, I gette: *Acqueto*, as *mi acqueto*, I
do quiet me.

R is founde diuersly doubled in wordes: as
first in verbes whose thirde personnes singular of
the present tense in the indicatiue mode doe ende
in *Re*, such as are *Soccorre*, he doth succour,
Abborre, he doth abhorre: *Córre*, he runneth.
There is excepted *Móre*, he dieth. It is further-
more doubled in verbes, out of whose middest,
for elegancy of speache, there is taken awaye the
syllable *Ne*, and *Glie*, which did go before the
letter *R*, and an other *R* added in their place:
wherepon, of *Tenerò* is made *Terrò*, I shall
Coglierò Corrò, I shall gather: *Cóglere*, *Córre*,

to gather: *Vcnerei*, *Verrei*, I should come: It is also
doubled in these wordes, *Carro*, a caite: *Térre*, a
tower: *Terra*, *Arra*, *Orrendo*, which are noumes:
and in verbes, as *Narro*, I shewe: *Atterro*, I cast to
the ground: *Serro*, I shutte: *Afferro*, I grype or
holdefast: *Sotterro*, I put in to the grounde.
Lastly in verbes compounde with the preposition
AD, as *Arrestarsi*, to be arrested: *Arrischio*, I doe
hazard: *Arrino*, I doe arriue: *Arricchire*, to en-
ryche: *Arrostisco*. I do roste.

S is also doubled, for we saye *Cassa*, a chest:
Osso, a bone: *Fosso*, a dytche. There are also verbes,
as *Posso*, I can: *Arrossisco*, I blushe. Furthermore
it is doubled in these noumes which are takē from
the latine wordes, hauing the letter *X*: and by that
means of *Saxum*, is made *Sasso*, a stone: of *Luxu-*
ria, *Lussuria*, lust: of *Fixus*, *Fisso*, and *Fitto*, fixed: of
Alexander, *Alessandro*: of *Dixit*, *Disse*, he hath
saide: of *Vixi*, *Vissi*, I haue liued: of *Rexi*, *Ressi*, I
haue ruled: of *Texo*, *Tesso*, I do weave. Againe it
is doubled in noumes that come from the latines
hauing *P*, and *S*: as for *Ipse*, we maye saye *Essō*. he:
for *Gypsum*, *Gesso*, plaister: for *script*, *Scrisse*, he hath
written. But *P*, is reteined in these noumes proper
the *Ipsifile*, *Ipsicratea*, & *Capsa* the proper name of a
citye. And I shall note by the way, how *P* is taken
awaye, when it goeth before the letter *S*, as *Sál-*
holde: of *Venerò* is made *Verrò*, I shall come: of
Coglierò Corrò, I shall gather: *Cóglere*, *Córre*,

Affoluto from *Absolutus* absolute: *Afferto* from *absorptus*, supped vp. *Affente* from *Absens*, absent. *Affemio* from *abstemius*, that abstaineth from drinke. *Affentio* from *absynthium*, wormewood. It is doubled also in the last syllable of the preter imperfect tense of the optatiue mode, singular number: as *Amassi*, I did loue, or thou dideſt loue: *Amasse*, he dyd loue: and in lyke sorte in th' other coniugations. And also when it is of the plurall number, in a middle syllable: as *Amassimo*, wee did loue, *Amassero*, they diſt loue. Lykewife in the preterperfect tense of the indicatiue mode, of verbes of the thirde coniugation: as *Percòſſi*, I haue ſtryken: *Percòſſe*, he hath ſtryken: *Percòſſero*, they haue ſtryken. Againe in verbes compounde with the preposition *AD*, as *Aſſaggio*, I do assay: *Aſſalto*, I do assaulte: *Aſſicuro*, I do auſuer: *Aſſegno*, I do affygne: *Aſſordo*, I make deafe: *Aſſomiglio*, I do reſemble. We ſaye *Raffūmo*, I take againe: & *Raffetto*, I do ſet or agree.

Touching the letter *T*, it is founde also doubled in these wordes which come from the latin, hauing *B C*, or *P*, before *T*: herevpon it is, that for *Obtusus* we ſaye *Ottuso*, dull or blunt: for *obtineo* *Ottengo*, I doe obtaine: for *octo* *Otto* eight: for *doctus* *Dotto* learned: for *factus* *Fatto* donne or made: for *baptismus* *Battēſimo* baptism: for *septem* ſette ſeven: for *ruptus* *Rotto* broken: and for *corruptus* *Corrotto* corrupt. Howbeit Petrarke hath written

written *Rapto* of *raptus*, a snatching or taking awaye: Whereby he woulde make a difference betwene the noume *Rapto*, and the aduerbe *Ratto*, ſwyftly: It is doubled againe in theſe diminutives *Poueretto*, a little poore wretche: *Libretto*, a little booke *Fanciulletto*, a little childe: *Boschetto*, a little wood. And to conclude in verbes compounde with the preposition *AD*, as *Attristo*, I make ſorrowfull: *Attero*, I cast to the grounde, &c.

V is doubled in theſe verbes *Aueniràſi*, to be cast. *Auenirtire*, to aduertyſe or admoniſhe. *Aueniràrſi*, to Approche. *Auenedèrſi*, to be adwares. *Auenitirſi*, to make avow. *Auenatirſi*, to vſe any thing of an others or an others trauell. Notwithstanding, *Auenire*, and not *Auenire*, is to be written as many will haue it: For because *Auenire*, is not deriued from the verbe *Aduenirio*, but from the verbe *Euenir*, to happen or come to paſſe: the which ſignification doth aptly agree to *Auenire*.

Further touching the letters *X Y*, & *K*, wee ought not to be ignorant, how they are in no vſe with the Italiās, for that they are not nobred amōgeſt the other letters. For in ſteade of *Y* they vſe *I*: for *K*, *C*: and for *X*, they vſe *S*: as we haue iſhewed before, either doubled in the middest of a worde, or ſometymes ſingle in the middest of a worde, and alwayes ſingle in the beginning. And therfore in what belongeth to the beginning, we ſaye *Senocrate*, for *Xenocrates*: *Senofōnte* for *Xenophan*:

and Serse for Xerxes.

Lastly the letter *Z*, which is last of all the letters, that the Italians doe vse, is doubled when it is placed betwene two vouelles : as in *Bellezza*, *Dolcezza*, *Gentilezza*. But when any consonant goeth before it, then is it put single : as in *Speranza*, *partenza*, *Licenza*, *Sapienza*. But here is to be noted, that *Z* is not rightly doubled in this worde *Mèzo*, although it be betwene two vouelles :

Notwithstanding Petrarke hath donne otherwayes, being brought thervnto for ration, ought not to remaine vnknowen: and how necessities sake in th'endes of his verses, for the that of the most Italian writers it is put almost in keping of his rysme. For when we pronounce to all those wordes, that wee receiue from the la-

Mèzo, it appereth plainly (who that obserueth tines, and in the which the latines them selues the Italian pronunciation) not to be pronounced doe vse an aspiration: as in *Huomo*, from *homo*: *Hu-*

like vnto *Pezzo*, a peece: *Anèzzo*, accustomed, and *màno*, from *humanus*: *Ho*, from *Habeo*, &c. But since suchelike. And because sometymes, not onely like in our age the cause is taken awaye, why the vse

consonantes are doubled in a worde, but also di. of a knowne aspiration is sought for, surely me uerse: and not only doubled, but are founde also thinketh th'effeite ought to cease: that is, that *H* tripled: therfore I do widge it necessary to declare no more put into Italian wordes (as wee doe the reason therof. This therfore is first to be considerate, pronounce very fewe of them) for a signe of a dred, how that the Italian speache doth not suffer more grosse spirite. And notwithstanding that the two like consonantes to be put before wordes vse of this aspiration seemeth to me, to be coupled

For if any shoulde thus write, *Ssoperbo*, *Vuenere*, ha to fewe wordes, yet surely it is chieflye to be re-shoulde not do Italian like. And yet, there is no tained in this worde *Huomo*, to hide the foule-

lack, but that two diuerse consonantes maye benesse, that this diphonge *VO*, (being placed as set before in very many wordes, as maye be seen it were in the heade) seemeth to bringe vnto this in *Spèro*, *Stòdio*, *Scàrica*, *Prèzzo*. yet, and noume. Further, it is not to be remoued from this somtymes three also are founde before in Italian verbe *Ho*, *Ihaue*: and that for a difference to be

wordes

wordes: as in *Stràda*, *Stràle*, *Stratagema*, *Stràno*, *Stringo*, *Stretto*, *Sprezzo*, *Splendore*, *Splendido*, *Scri-*uo. Further, there cannot be put three diuerse con-sonantes in the middest of a worde, and therfore wee saye not, *Constûnte*, *Transfôrmo*, *Transmûto*, *Obstâcolo*, *Sobstègno*, *Postpôsto*: But *Constânte*, *Tras-*fôrmo, *Trasmûto*, *Ostâcolo*, *Sostègno*, *Pospôsto*: There are excepted, *Môstro*, *Sempre*, *Sepolcro*, *Têmpro*, *Abbrùnio*, *Accrèfco*, *Attrauerso*.

Moreouer, *H* thorough vse of a knowne aspi-
donne otherwayes, being brought thervnto for ration, ought not to remaine vnknowen: and how
necessities sake in th'endes of his verses, for the that of the most Italian writers it is put almost in
keping of his rysme. For when we pronounce to all those wordes, that wee receiue from the la-
Mèzo, it appereth plainly (who that obserueth tines, and in the which the latines them selues
the Italian pronunciation) not to be pronounced doe vse an aspiration: as in *Huomo*, from *homo*: *Hu-*
like vnto *Pezzo*, a peece: *Anèzzo*, accustomed, and *màno*, from *humanus*: *Ho*, from *Habeo*, &c. But since
suchelike. And because sometymes, not onely like in our age the cause is taken awaye, why the vse
consonantes are doubled in a worde, but also di. of a knowne aspiration is sought for, surely me
uerse: and not only doubled, but are founde also thinketh th'effeite ought to cease: that is, that *H*
tripled: therfore I do widge it necessary to declare no more put into Italian wordes (as wee doe
the reason therof. This therfore is first to be considerate, pronounce very fewe of them) for a signe of a
dred, how that the Italian speache doth not suffer more grosse spirite. And notwithstanding that the
two like consonantes to be put before wordes vse of this aspiration seemeth to me, to be coupled
For if any shoulde thus write, *Ssoperbo*, *Vuenere*, ha to fewe wordes, yet surely it is chieflye to be re-
shoulde not do Italian like. And yet, there is no tained in this worde *Huomo*, to hide the foule-
lack, but that two diuerse consonantes maye benesse, that this diphonge *VO*, (being placed as
set before in very many wordes, as maye be seen it were in the heade) seemeth to bringe vnto this
in *Spèro*, *Stòdio*, *Scàrica*, *Prèzzo*. yet, and noume. Further, it is not to be remoued from this
sometymes three also are founde before in Italian verbe *Ho*, *Ihaue*: and that for a difference to be
wordes

and *O*, a voice of separation. Againe, betwene *Ha* had betwene that *Ho* and *O*, an aduerbe of calling, (he hathe) and *A*, the preposition seruing to the Dative case. Lastly, to th'ende it maye be preserued in these syllables, *Che*, *Chi*, *Ghe*, *Ghi*, in the which assuredly there is a signe of a more grosse spirit, whereby these syllables do differ from them which haue *Ce*, *Ci*, *Ge*, *Gi*. For what the difference is, whether way thou shalt pronounce: they rightly knowe, that haue the Italian manner of pronouncing.

Touching that which doth belonqe to the voulles, it is to be knowne howe they do cleave together in diphthonges: which are *AV*: as *Aura*, *Laura*, *Mauro*.

EV, as *Euro*, th'east winde: *Scèuro*, deuided or seperated:

IE, as *Viene*, he commeth: *Briue*, Brief: *Tiène*, he holdeth: *Iéri*, yesterday: *Pieno* full: *Fieno* heye.

IA, as *Cianciare*, to bable: *Ciance*, bablings or trifles: *Bianco*, white: *Caccia*, hunting.

IO, as *Fiore*, a flower: *Sciocco*, foolishe: *Sciolgo*, I loose: *Scioperato*, vnoccupied.

IV, as *Ciurma*, a company: *Schiurma*, froth or skume: *Pù*, more: *Gù*, downe.

IVO, as *Figliuolo*, a sonne: *Ginoco*, playor spoate.

VO, as *Huomo*, a man: *Vopo*, neede: *Vuo*, an egge: *Buono*, good: *Cucco*, a cooke.

V I as

V I, as *Guida*, a guide: *Piacqui*, I haue pleased: *Acquisti*, I gett: *Quinto*, fiue.

VE, as *Piacque*, It hath pleased: *Acque*, waters: *Adunque*, Then or therfore, *Lingue*, tonges,

VA, as *Acqua*, water: *Lingua*, a toungue: *Guadagno*, gaine.

AI, as *Fai*, thou makest: *Stai*, thou standest: *Amài*, I haue loued: *Lai*, lamentacions: *Farai*, thou shalt make.

VAI, as *Guai*, woes or sorowes.

IEI, as *Miei*, myne.

EI, as *Lèi*, shee: *Costei*, this woman: *Sei*, be thou

VOI, as *Tuoi*, thyne: *Suoi*, theyrs: *Buoi*, oxen: *Vuoi*, wilt thou.

Here is to be remembred, that althoughe *Tuò*, *Suò*, *Io*, *Lèi*, *Lùi*, *Nòi*, *Vòi*, *Tuoi*, *Suoi*, *Miei*, *Vuoi*, *Buoi*, for the most part be of one sillable, aswell in prose as in verse, yet towching verse, they are alwayes in th'ende two sillables.

Neither will I omyt how farre the pronunciation of voulles, is to be obserued: *O* and *E* are pronounced somtymes more darckely and somtymes more clearly. And most darckly in these wordes, *Amore*, *Colore*, *Ardore*, and such like. But *E* is pronounced more clearly in this worde *Erba*: and *O*, in this worde *Ottima*. Neuerthelesse the manner of pronouncing, can not be shewed by writing: wherfore it is to be learned of him, that hath th'Italian toungue.

TH'Italian speache hath certaine articles which

B iii

THE ARTICLES.

are set before noumes improper: whereof some be masculine, and some feminine: and that aswell in the singular:as in the plural number, as hereafter appeareth.

Arti- cles:	Masculine	Singular number.	<i>Il, lo: the, him, it.</i>
		Plurall number.	<i>i, li, gli: the, them.</i>
Feminine		Sing.nom.	<i>La: the, her, it.</i>
		Plur.nom.	<i>Le: the, them.</i>

It lacketh cases: wherin as it is like vnto the Hebrue tongue, so is it vnlike, either to the Greke, or Latine tonges. Wherfore in varying of the articles, by sundry cases, it taketh these prepositions: *Da* for the genitue: *A* for the dative, & *Da* for the ablative. In the vocatiue, it vseth for a signe of that case *O*, an aduerbe of calling. In the nominatiue & accusatiue, Articles are also vsed:as hereafter it may appeare.

Arti- cles:	Ma- scu- line.	Singula- r number.	Nominatiue: <i>Il, lo: the, it.</i>
			Genitive: <i>Del, dello: of the,</i> <i>him, it.</i>
		Dative: <i>Al, allo: to the,</i> <i>him, it.</i>	Accusatiue: <i>il, lo: him, it.</i>
			Vocatiue: <i>o, o,</i> Ablative, <i>Dal, dallo: from</i> <i>the, him, it.</i>

Masc

THE ARTICLES.

Mascul- line.	Plur. nomb.	Nomi. <i>i, li, gli: the.</i>
		Geni. <i>de i, de' delli, degli: of the, the.</i>
Arti- cles.	Sing. nomb.	Dati. <i>a i, a', alli. à gli: to the, the.</i>
		Accu. <i>i, li, gli: the, them.</i>
Femi- nine.	Plur. nomb.	Voca. <i>o, o.</i>
		Abla. <i>dai, da', dalli, dagli: from the,</i> <i>them.</i>
	Sing. nomb.	Nomin. <i>la: the, it.</i>
		Geni. <i>della, or de la: of the, her, it.</i>
	Plur. nomb.	Dati. <i>alla, or à la: to the, her, it.</i>
		Accu. <i>la: the, her, it.</i>
	Per, for, by, or tho- rough	Voca. <i>o: o.</i>
		Ab. <i>dalla, or da la: from the, her, it.</i>
	Per, for, by, or tho- rough	Nomi. <i>le: the.</i>
		Geni. <i>delle, or de le: of the, them.</i>
	Ne, in	Dati. <i>alle, or à le: to the, them.</i>
		Accu. <i>le: the, them.</i>
	Per lo, Pei, Pèllo: for by, or through the, it.	Voca. <i>o: o.</i>
		Ab. <i>dalle, or da le: from the, them.</i>
	Per li, Per gli; Pèlli, Pèr i, Pei; for by, or through the.	Nélla: in the, it.
		Nelle: in the.
	Per la, Per les; for, by, or through the, it	Per lo, Pei, Pèllo: for by, or through the, it.
		Per li, Per gli; Pèlli, Pèr i, Pei; for by, or through the.

Con lo, Col, Collo: with the, with it.
Con li, Congli, Colli, Co i, Co:
 with the.
Con la, Colla,
Con le, Colle} with the.

Of the vse of th' Articles.

All articles almost, are vsually placed before noumes common: I say almost, bycause sometimes th' article *la*, is placed before noumes proper: as in his place shalbe shewed.

LO.

Th' article *lo*, is to go before wordes begynning with a vouel: but the letter *O* is cut of, & an Apostrophe set in the place, after this sorte: *l' Amore, l' Onore*, : And therefore they are pronounced as though they were written *Lamore, Lonore*.

But here is to be noted, that the Thuscan Itallians are accustomed to take awaye *I*, from those wordes which are compounde with this preposition *In*; and to adde an Apostrophe to the vouell of th' article: thus: *Lo imperatore* in the singular nomber: and *Gli imperatori* in the plurall: and so of others like. Howbeit, I wold not haue thē (though *Boccace* be their author) to be imytated in this: since it is an affected kinde of speache. Further, since an Apostrophe is a signe of a vouell missing to what ende is it set to the article, to whome there is nothing missing? Besides, the signe of such a lacke doth

doth rather appertaine to the letters consonantes depriued of their vouelles, then to the selfe vouelles. To conclude, those wordes *Imperatore* and *Imperatori* may seeme (as me thinketh vniustly beheaded), in taking from them the letter *I*, from whence they do begyn.

And now to our matter: *Lo* is also to go before wordes that do begyn with two sundry consonāts, whereof the first shalbe *S*: in this wise: *Lo Spirito, lo Stomaco, lo Scacciato* a cast of: *lo Stato, lo Strale* a shafte or arrowe.

In like sorte it is to be vsed, being ioyned with a preposition: as *Dello Spirito*, of the spirite: *Allo Spirito*, to the spirite: *Dallo Spirito*, from the spirite: *Per lo spirito*, for, by, or through the spirite: *Con lo Spirito*, with the spirite: *Nello Spirito*, in the spirite.

In fine, this article *Lo* is set before this noume *Il Quale*, & that in the beginning of a verse: wherfore we say, *lo Quale*.

IL.

Th' article *Il* is to be placed before wordes that do begyn with a consonante: as *Il Re, il Principe, il Cielo, &c.*

And bothe *Lo* and *Il*, doe goe before verbes of the infinitiue mode, obseruing th' aforesaid order in the begynning of the letters: as *l' Amare, il dire, lo Scrivere*.

The which order is to be obserued with these masculine articles in the plurall nomber: for *I*, is set

before wordes beginning with a consonant: as *i*
Principi, i Re, i Cielo.

But *Li* and *Gli*, do go before wordes begynning
with a vouell as *li* or *gli Amori, li* or *gli Onori, li* or
gli Eserciti.

Howbeit when the vouell shall be *I*, wherwith
the worde following the article doth begin then
shall th' article *Gli*, be placed before it: and notwithstanding
forgo his vouell in this sorte: *Gli Iniqui,*
Gli Impii, Gli Ingasti. &c.

Li and *Gli*, are also placed before wordes, that
doe begyn with two diuerse consonantes: whereof
the first shalbe *S*: as *Gli Spiriti, Gli Stralli, Gli Stenti*
the tormetes: Gli Scòmmodi, the discòmodities, &c.

The same is to be donn: when they are ioyned
to prepositions: for we saye *De s Re*, and not *De
gli Re*, and so by the other cases.

But here is to be noted, that th' article *i*, for the
most parte is taken away, and an Apostrophe set in
place therof, in this sorte, *De' fatti tuoi* for *De i fatti
tuoi*: So is *A* also vsed for *ei*, *Da* for *Di*, *Co* for
Co i, *Ne* for *Ne i*, and *Pe* for *Pe i*. And it behoueth
that this be donne with iudgemēt, the which, (who
that so can) is rather attained by reading of appro-
ued auctors, then by any arte.

Besides we say *Delli Spiriti*, and not *Dei Spiriti*,
et gli or *Alli Spiriti*. But not *A i Spiriti, &c.*

Further, the preposition *Per*, will alwayes re-
quire the articles *Lo*, *Li*, or *Gli*, without obser-
ving any rule of the letters, wherewith the wordes
fol-

following do begyn: as *Per lo petto, Per gli fianchi,*
And many times they say, *Pe' monti, Pe' pian:* in
steade of those formes of speache that haue *Per li*
monti, Per li pian: that is, by the mountaines, by the
plaines.

These forsaide articles being ioyned with pre-
positions are none otherwayes vsed, then if they
were without them: wherefore we saye, *Dell' A-
more, De gli Amori, All' ingusto, A gl' ingusto:* &
after the same manner, throughout all th' other
cases, aswell of the singular, as of the plurall nom-
ber.

L A.

Touching the feminine article, *L A*, it is for the
moste parte geuen to noumes common: as when
we saye *La tanola, La barca, La scuola*: and some-
times to noumes proper: as *Boccace* did in saying
La Belcolore, La Fiammetta, &c.

Where it behoucht to note, how this article
is set whole and perfect, before wordes that begyn
with a consonant: as next before it appeareth: and
as often as it is set before wordes beginning with
a vouell, it is depriued of the letter *A*, & an Apo-
strophe added in this wise, *l' Anima, l' Onestà, l' Ami-
citia.*

In like sorte is *Le* to be vsed, being the plurall
nomber to the article *La*: Sauing it is not geuen
to noumes proper. So that we saye, *Le stelle, Le
donne, lykewise: L'anime, L'amicitie, L'iniquitas,
L'impresa.*

The same order is to be obserued, when this article is coupled to prepositions: For we saye in the singular number : *Della stèlla*, *Alla stèlla*, *Dalla stèlla*, *Per la stèlla*, *Con la stèlla*, *Nella stèlla*, *Dell'âma*, *All'âma* &c. But in the plurall number. *Delle stelle*, *Alle stelle*, &c. *Dell'anime*, *All' anime*: &c.

Of a Noume.

Euery Italian noume doth end in some vouell, as *Dio*, *e Angelo* *Cielo* *Huomo*. and others almost innumerable..

But yet sometimes they doe forgo it, chieflye in wordes, where those letters that the latines doe call liquides, *videlicet*, *L*, *N*, and *R*, doe precede the last vouell: as *Dèbil*, *Fel*, *Mel*, *Fèdel*, *Van*, *Pensiér*, for *Dèbile*, *Fèle*, *Mèle*, *Fedele*, *Vàno*, *Pensiero*.

And this is vsually donne, when the worde following shall begyn with a consonant: as *Van desio*, *Pensiér canuto*: that is, a vaine desire, a graue thought. Also *Fedel compagno*, *Mel dolce*: where no Apostrophe is added, bycause they doe not forgoe their vouelles for others following: and therefore we say. *Gran cosa*, *Buòn Christiano*, *San Pàolo*: for *Grande Cosa*, *Buono*, *Cristiano*, *Santo Paolo*: which last manner of speaches are much more improper, then the former.

But from this rule are excepted these noumes, *Collo*, a necke, *Apòllo*, *Volo*, a flight, *Affanno* grieve; *Ingàmo* deceite, *Oscuro*, *Dùro*, & *Chiàro*. For hardly we say *Col*, *Apol*, *Vol*, *Affan*, *Ingan*, *Oscur*, *Dur*

Dur, *Chiàr*: although Petrarke (and that very seldom) hath vsed these two last.

Neyther do these words *Animo*, *Abisso*, *Pègno*, *Sostegno*: and such like: suffer any abridging.

Further th'Italian noues, doe vse to let slipp the last vouell, when the worde that followeth doth begin with a vouell, and for the vouell omitted to write an Apostrophe, thus : *Vost'ròcchi*, *Molt' àm*, &c. Whervpon, it doth appeare to be chiefly in vse in noumes adiectives.

Lastly, the Italian poetes do deprive many noumes, not of theire vouelles onely, but of theire last syllables : or at least doe take from those syllables *L*: for to obserue number in verse: whervpon it is, that they say sometimes, *Anima* and *Amà* for *Animali*: *Laccino* for *Laccinoli*: *Cana* & *Cana* for *Canalli*: *Be'* and *Bei* for *Belli*: *Qu'e* and *Quèi* for *Quelli*: *T'a* and *T'ài* for *Tali*: *Qu'a* and *Quài* for *Quali*.

Howbeit this is nothing at all vsed, when the worde that followeth doeth begyn with a vouell: as the writings of approued auctors in sundrye places beare witnesse.

Of the ending of Noumes.

Proper names of men and the singular nōber do end in.	{ <i>A</i> , <i>Auèa</i> , <i>Pitàgora</i> , <i>Luca</i> , <i>Andrèa</i> , <i>Porsena</i> . <i>E</i> , <i>Césare</i> , <i>Aristòtile</i> , <i>Scipione</i> , <i>Platone</i> . <i>I</i> , <i>Giouanni</i> , <i>Luigi</i> , <i>Dionigi</i> . <i>O</i> , <i>Alessandro</i> , <i>Pietro</i> , <i>Pàolo</i> . <i>V</i> , <i>Giesù</i> , <i>Artù</i> .
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Proper names
of Cities, the
mascul gender
do ende in.

E, Liōne.
S, I. Parigi, Brindisi, Ragùsi.
O, Milano, Còmo, Pesaro.
V, Corfù, Cefalù, Perù.

Proper names
of families
ending in.

A, Colonna, Carràfa, Gonzàga, Còssa
e Austria, e Aragònà.
E, Dèntice, Pònte, Este.
I, Medici, Gritti, Piccolomini, Vènti,
Tornaquinci, Doni, &c.
I, or O, Quirini & Quirino, Soderini
and Soderino, &c.
I, or E, Canalcànti or Canalcante,
O, Auolo, Tolèdo.

Further, these surnames are not vsed after one self manner and therfore it shall not be amyſſe to shew you how they are vsed in speach: for we say *Pompèo Colonna*, *Pompey Columna*, *Maria Colonna*, *Mary Columna*. *I Colonnesi*: those of Columna.

We say further *Carlo d'Austria*: *Quei della casa d'Austria Ferrante, d'Aragona*: *Quei d'Aragona*: for *Aragonesi* doth signifie those that are affected to that familie.

Touching the seconde sorte: we saye *Camillo Dèntice, Diana, Dèntice, Il Dèntice, I Dèntici, le Dentici*. Againe *Andrea Pònte, or da Ponte*: *Caterina Pònte, Il Pònte, or da casa Pònte, Quel, or Quei da casa ponte*. Also *Ercole da Este*, *Caterina da Este*, *Quei da Este*.

The surnames of the thirde sorte are thus vsed: for

we say: *Còsmo Medici*, or *Còsmo de' Medici*: *Lucrètia Medici* or *de' Medici*: *Il Medici*, *I Medici*:

So Francesco Dòni, *Giovanna Dòni*, *Il Dòni*: likewise *Aleſſandro Piccolomini*, *Il Piccolomini*, *Portia Piccolomini*, *La Piccolomini*.

We say further *Pietro Quirini*, or *Quirino*: *Camilla de' Quirini*, or *Quirina*, but not *Camilla Quirini*: which is not in vſe. Againe it is rightly ſaide *il Quirino*, , but not *il Quirini*. But if any ſhall obieſte, why is it rightly ſaide? *il Medici*, *il Dòni*: I anſwere, that the ſurnames of *Medici* and *Dòni* haue none other termination that is in vſe. But the ſurname *Quirini* hath bothe *Quirino* for the men, and *Quirina* for the women. By this means we say *Antonia Quirina*, and not *Quirini*, but *de' Quirini*: where, notwithstanding we may ſay *Caterina Medici*, and not *Medica*.

Likewise the examples of the fifte sorte ſhalbe, *Guido Canalcante* or *Caualcanti*: *Il Canalcante*, *I Caualcanti*: *Giulia Canalcante*,

And touching those of the laſt sorte, we ſay *Alfonſo, d'Aualo, Pietro di Toledo*.

A, Sofista, Poëta, Profeta, Podestà, Pianeta.
E, Onore, Amore, Colore, and Fante, which is of the fe. gēder, alſo *Signore*.
O, & E, Caualiero with the Poetes, or *Caualière*(with thoſe that write in proſe) of the which ſorte there are many other like noumes.

This noume *Pari* doth belonge to bothe genders: wherefore we say *IPàrituoī*, *IPari vostre*, *Le pàritue*, *Le pari vòstre*: that is, thyne, or your like, and this onely in the plurall nomber. For in the singular we saye *Tùo pari*, and *Tuà pari*, that is thy like.

We say further, *vn Pàio di Calze*: due pàia, tri pàia, quattro pàia, &c., *Di polli*: by the which forme of speaches, it is apparante what difference there is betwene *Pàri*, *Pao*, and *Paia*: for *Pari* declarèth similitude, *Pao* and *Paia*, fellowship.

But the reader is here to be adinorished, that these wordes *Pàio*, *Pari*, and *Paia*, doe belong also vnto the verbe *Parere*, to seeme. In this sorte.

Indicatiue.

<i>Io Pàio</i>	I seeme.
<i>Tu Pari</i>	Thou seemest.
<i>Subiunctiue,</i>	
<i>Io Paia</i>	He seeme.
<i>Tu Paia</i>	Thou seemest
<i>Colui Paia</i>	I seeme.

Noumes adiectiues of the singular nōber and mas. géder do ende in.

{ *O*, *Diuino*, *Bélico*, *Vmāno*, *Fiero*, *Altiero*, *Orrendo*, *Ornato*, &c.
E, *Celeste*, *Feele*, *Dolce*, *Vmile*, &c.
which are also of the femin. gender.

Touching these noumes, when they are of the plurall nomber, they do ende all in *I*, as doe *Huumini*, *Cieli*, *Angeli*, &c. And that aswell when they ende

ende in *O*, in the singular nomber: as when they ende in *E*.

Notwithstanding such are excepted as in the plurall nomber haue double terminations: that is in *I*, and are of the masculine gender: and in *A*, chaunging the masculine géder in to the feminine as here following doth appeare.

Noumes in the plurall number ending in.

{ <i>A</i> , <i>Dità</i> , <i>Làbbra</i> , & <i>Labbia</i> , <i>Ginòcchia</i> , <i>Braccia</i> , <i>Lègna</i> , <i>Vestìgia</i> , <i>Risa</i> , &c.	<i>I</i> , <i>Diti Labbri</i> , <i>Ginocchi</i> , <i>Bracci</i> , <i>Legni</i> , <i>Vestigij</i> , <i>Risi</i> .
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But those that ende in *A*, are most in vse with such as write in prose.

And surely, noumes of the femi. gender doe not ende after that maner: as it may hereafter appear.

Proper names of women the singular nōber do ende in.

{ <i>A</i> , <i>Cornelia</i> , <i>Laura</i> , <i>Tullia</i> , <i>Lucretia</i> , <i>Maria</i> , &c.	<i>E</i> , <i>Beatrice</i> , <i>Rachèle</i> , <i>Berenice</i> , <i>Pénélope</i> , &c.
	{ <i>O</i> , <i>Glicèrio</i> , <i>Calisto</i> , <i>Dido</i> , <i>Sàfo</i> , <i>Calippo</i> , <i>Ino</i> , &c.

Proper names of Cities of the feminine gender ending in.

{ <i>A</i> , <i>Ròma</i> , <i>Venètia</i> , <i>Pàdoua</i> , <i>Verònæ</i> , <i>Fiorenza</i> , &c.	<i>E</i> , <i>Avgnione</i> , <i>Cartagine</i> , <i>Atène</i> .
	{ <i>I</i> , <i>Nàpoli</i> , <i>Costantinopoli</i> .
	{ <i>O</i> , <i>Corinto</i> , <i>Sèsto</i> , <i>Abida</i> , <i>Effeso</i> , <i>Argo</i> .

{ <i>A</i> , <i>Anima</i> , <i>Amicìta</i> , <i>Dòmma</i> , <i>Signòra</i> .	<i>E</i> , <i>Opinione</i> , <i>Lettione</i> , <i>Affectione</i> .
	{ <i>O</i> , <i>Màno</i> .

THE ARTICLES.

Noumes appellatiues of the feminine gender and singular number ending in.

A & E	A, Onesta, Arma, Loda Fròda, Frònda, àla.
V & E	E, Onestare, Arme, Lode, Fròde, Frònde, ale.
A & O	E, Virtùte, Servitùte, Grue Virtù, Seruitù, Grù,
O	A, Oreccchia, Fuglia, Cérchia Chiòstra, G'elsa, Oreccchio, Foglio, Cérchio Chiòstro, Gelsò.

But when they ende in *O*, they are of the masculine gender *Oreccchia*, and *Foglio* are often in use, as are *Cérchio*, *Chiòstro*, and *Gelsò*: but the rest not so.

Noumes adiectiues of the feminine gender and singular number ending in

A, Rca, &c.	Bianca, Bella, Diuina, Ornata, Fiera
E, Fedele, Crudele, Forte:	the which are also of the masculine gender.

Further, such noumes shall haue *I* in the plural number, as in the last place haue *E*, in the singular. But if in the singular they haue *A*, they shall haue *E* in the plurall. Where vpon it is, that those that haue double terminations in the singular number haue them also double in the plural: as here following it maye appear.

Sing.

THE ARTICLES.

A, Fontana	E, Fontane
Sing. nom.	Plu.nomb.
E, Fonte	I, Fonti
A, Arma	E, arme
E, Arme	I, armi
V, Virtù	V, Virtù
Sing. nom.	Plu.nomb.
E, Virtùte	I, Virtuti
A, Bonta	A, Bontà
Sing. nom.	Plu.nomb.
E, Bontate	I, Bontati
A, Oreccchia	E, Orechie
Sing. nom.	Plu.nomb.
O, Oreccchio	I, Oreccchi

But *Manò*, thorough a certaine use of speach, though it be of the feminine gender, doth end (in the singular nōber) in *O*, as *Mano*: whervpon it followeth, that in the plural it doth end in *I*, as *Mani*.

Of the declining of Noumes.

Although th' Italian tonges (as wee haue before declared in the declining of the articles) hath neither cases, nor declension of noumes as are in the Latine, and Greeke tonges: yet doth it receive all manner of variation: which is suche, as doth de-

C ij

pende upon prepositions, either by them selues alone, or ioyned with th'articles.

The 1. Example with th'articles ioyned to prepositions.

<i>Nomin singul.</i>	<i>L' Amico</i>	The frende
<i>Genit.</i>	<i>Dell' Amico</i>	Of the frende
<i>Dat.</i>	<i>All' Amico</i>	To the frende
<i>Accus.</i>	<i>L' Amico</i>	The frende
<i>Vocat.</i>	<i>O Amico</i>	Ofrenede
<i>Ablat.</i>	<i>Dall' Amico</i>	From the frende.
<i>Nom. plur.</i>	<i>Gli Amici</i>	The frendes.
<i>Genit.</i>	<i>Degli Amici</i>	Of the frendes
<i>Dat.</i>	<i>A gli Amici</i>	To the frendes
<i>Accus.</i>	<i>Gli Amici</i>	The frendes
<i>Vocat.</i>	<i>O Amici</i>	Ofrendes
<i>Ablat.</i>	<i>Da gli Amici</i>	From the frendes.

The vse of the 1. Example through all the Cases and Numbers.

Nom. sing. *L' Amico* *venne*: A frende hath come.

Gen. *Mi ricordo dell' amico*: I do remember me of a frende.

Dat. *Compiaccio all' amico*: I please (or contente) a frende.

Accus. *Amo l' amico*: I loue a frende.

Vocat. *O amico vieni*: Oh frende come.

Ablat. *Mi parto dall' amico*: I departe from a frende

Nom.

Nom. plur. *Gli amici vennero*: the frendes haue come.
Gen. *Mi ricordo de gli amici*: I do remember me of the frendes.

Dat. *Compiaccio a gli amici*: I please (or contente) the frendes.

Accus. *Amo gli amici*: I loue the frendes.

Vocat. *O amici venite*: Oh frendes come.

Ablat. *Mi parto da gli amici*: I departe from the frendes.

The 2. example with prepositions onely

<i>Nom. sing.</i>	<i>Amico</i>	Frende
<i>Genit.</i>	<i>di amico</i>	of a frende
<i>Dat.</i>	<i>ad amico</i>	to a frende
<i>Accus.</i>	<i>amico</i>	frende
<i>Vocat.</i>	<i>amico</i>	frende
<i>Ablat.</i>	<i>da amico</i>	from a frende
<i>Nom. plur.</i>	<i>Amici</i>	Frendes
<i>Genit.</i>	<i>di amici</i>	offrendes
<i>Dati.</i>	<i>ad amici</i>	to frendes
<i>Accus.</i>	<i>amici</i>	frendes
<i>Vocat.</i>	<i>amici</i>	frendes
<i>Ablat.</i>	<i>da amici</i>	from frendes.

The vse of the 2. example through all the Cases.

Nom. singul. *Fu amico vero*: He was a true frende.

Genit. *Non è ufficio di amico*: It is not the office (or duty of a frende).

Dat. *Io ne parlai ad amico fidato*: I haue spoken ther
of to a trusty frende.

Acc. *Mai non visitai amico a me più caro di te*: I dyd
neuer visit a frende more deare to me then thou.

Vocat. *Amico vieni*. Frende come.

Ablat. *Da amico, come sei tu, riceuo ogni cosa in buona
parte*: From a frende as thou art, I receiue euery
thing in good parte.

Nom. plu. *Furono amici veri*: They were true frēdes.

Genit. *Non è ufficio di amici*: It is not the office (or
duty) of frendes.

Dat. *Io ne parlai ad amici fidati*: I haue spoken there-
of to trusty frendes.

Accu. *Mai non visitai amici a me più cari di voi*: I dyd
neuer visite frendes more deare to me then you.

Vocat. *Amici venite*. Frendes come.

Ablat. *Da amici come sei voi, riceua ogni cosa in buona
parte*: From frendes as you are, I receiue euery
thing in good parte.

The 3. example with the article *l L*:

Nom. singul. *Il maestro*

the maister

Genit. *Il model maestra*

of the maister

Dat. *al maestro*

to the maister

Accus. *il maestro*

the maister

Vocat. *ò maestro*

ò maister

Ablat. *dal maestro*

from the maister

Nom. plur. *I maestri*

the maisters

Genit. *De i maestri*

of the maisters

Dat.

Dat.	<i>á maestri</i>	to the maisters
Accus.	<i>i maestri</i>	the maisters
Vocat.	<i>ò maestri</i>	ò maisters
Ablat.	<i>da i maestri</i>	from the maisters.

The 4. example is of a Noume of the feminine
gender, which taketh the article *LA*,
deprived of the vouell.

Nom. sing.	<i>L'anima</i>	the soule
Genit.	<i>dell'anima</i>	of the soule
Dat.	<i>all'anima</i>	to the soule
Accus.	<i>l'anima</i>	the soule
Vocat.	<i>ò anima</i>	ò soule
Ablat.	<i>dall'anima</i>	from the soule.

Nom. plur.	<i>L'anime</i>	the soules
Ge.	<i>dell'anime</i>	of the soules
Dat.	<i>all'anime</i>	to the soules
Accus.	<i>l'anime</i>	the soules
Voca.	<i>ò anime</i>	ò soules
Abla.	<i>dall'anime</i>	from the soules.

The 5. example is of a Noume of the same gen-
der with the article *LA*, wholye.

Nom. sing.	<i>La mente</i>	the minde
Gen.	<i>della mente</i>	of the minde
Da.	<i>alla mente</i>	to the minde
Accus.	<i>la mente</i>	the minde
Vocat.	<i>ò mente</i>	ò minde
Ablat.	<i>dalla mente</i>	from the minde.

OF NOUMES.

Nomaplur.
Genit.
Dat.
Accus.
Vocat.
Ablat.

*Le mènti
delle mènti
alle mènti
le mènti
ò mènti
dalla mènti*

the mindes
of the mindes
to the mindes
the mindes
ò mindes
from the mindes.

I will adde here, in what sorte most of the noumes that we doe vse, are deriuued vnto vs from all the declensons of the latine noumes. But I wilbe more briefe herein, then peraduenture the matter shall seeme able to some: bothe bycause I desire breuitye: as to th'ende the reader instructed in the latine, when by these, that I shall now touche he shall as it were in searching take holde, he may by him selfe call more to remembrance.

Of the 1.
noumes masc:
and femi.en-
ding in.

{ A, Poëta, Profeta, Pitagora, Euange-
lista, Fèmina, Erba, Tanota, Carta,
Fenestra.
E, Anchise, Penelope.

Of the 2. nou-
mes of bothe
genders en-
ding in.

{ O, Antonio, Virgilio, Milano Canallo.
Libro, Lìuro, &c.
I, Dionigi, Parigi, Luigi.

Of the thirde
ending in.

{ A, Poëma, Stratagema, Dogma, &c.
E, Cèfare, Lettione, Pallade, Rachèle,
Nièue, Scùre, &c.
I, Filli, Mèri, Cariddi, Tifì, &c.

OF NOUMES.

Of the 4.
which end in.

{ O, Mâno, Corno, Effetto, Affetro, Di-
fetto, Rispetto, Senso, Giusto, Intellé-
to, Vdizo.
A, Vista or Veduta, Vdita.

Of the 5.
which end in.

{ E, Spècie, Effigie, Tempérie, Congerie,
I, Di, Mezodi.

Of Noumes comparatiues and Superlatiues.

Th'Italian speache doth lacke noumes comparatiues: But in steade therof they vse the positiue, with the aduerbe Più, more: thus Più dotto, Più belle, Più forte. Whose signification is increased by adding of the aduerbes, Molto, and Assai: as Assai più or Molto più, or Assai molto più, or Molto Assai più Dott o: euery one of these wayes is rightly saide.

But touching their vse, they doe require a genitive case, in this sorte: Io so nò più datto di te, I am better learned then thou. Also, Cicérone fu più eloquente di Hortensio, Cicero was more eloquent then Hortensius. We haue also these manner of speaches in the comparatiue degrees: Tu non sei il più dotto del mondo: Tu sei il più ricco della compagnia: Io sono amico de i più dotti: Tu sei de i più dotti: Tu sei stimato tra i più dotti: Tu ti puoi paragonare a i più dotti.

The superlatiue is not so vsed, as it can declare comparison, but worthynes: For we saye not Cicérone fu eloquentissimo de' Romani, since such a

phrase of speache is all together latine: but we say
Cicerone fæloquentissimo: without addition of any
other person , in comparison of whome Cicero
may be.

Of Noumes Numerall.

Vno, is of the singular nomber, *Vm* of the plurall,
and both of the masculine gender. *Vna*, is of the sin-
gular nomber, *Vne* of the plurall, and bothe of the
feminine gender. And we do vse *Vno*, and *Vna*, whe-
wenomber: But *Vni* and *Vne*, in this sorte: as *L'una*
et l'altra: *Gli unie gli altri*, bothe th'one and th'other
none otherwayes then the latines doe vse *Vnusque*
and *vtraque*.

Duo, and in verse(who that will) *Duo:neuer* *Dua*,
or *Duo*, though many doe vse them. Further they
do belonqe to either gender: the which is likewise
to be vnderstode of all the other numbers that fol-
lowe: We saye also *Ambidue*: which is vnderstode
of two males, or at leaste th'one of the two being a
male: and *Ambedue* of two females. But *Ambidue*,
Amendiu, *Amendune*, and *Amenduni*: although apa-
proued auctors doe vse them: yet woulde not I wil-
lingly vse them.

We saye further *Ambo*: in the same signification
that the latines doe.

Tre:three,
Cinque:five,
Sette:seven

Quattro:four,
Sei:six.
Otto:eight,

Nove

<i>Nouemyn</i> e.	<i>Dicce:ten</i> .
<i>Vndis:eleuen</i> .	<i>Dodoci:twelue</i> .
<i>Tredici:thirtene</i> ,	<i>Quattordici: foureteene</i> ,
<i>Quindici:fuentene</i> ,	<i>Sedecisixtene</i> .
<i>Dicesette:seuentene</i> ,	<i>Diciotto:eightene</i> .
<i>Dicennoue:nynetene</i> .	<i>Venti:twenty</i> .
<i>Vent'uno or una:twenty one</i> .	
<i>Venti due:twenty two</i> ,	<i>Venti tre:twenty three</i> ,
<i>Venti quattro:twenty four</i> .	
<i>Venti cinque:twenty five</i> , and so forewardes.	
<i>Trenta:thirty</i> .	<i>Quaranta:fourty</i> .
<i>Cinquanta:fuenty</i> ,	<i>Sessanta:sixty</i> , or three score.
<i>Settanta:seuenty</i> , or three score and ten.	
<i>Ottanta:eighty</i> , or foure score.	
<i>Nouanta:nynety</i> , or foure score and ten,	
<i>Cento:An hundred</i> .	
<i>Cento & uno</i> , or <i>una:an hundred and one</i> .	
<i>Cento & due:an hundred and two</i> .	
<i>Cento & tre:an hundred and three</i> .	
<i>Cento & quattro: an hundred and fourte</i> and so for- wardes.	
<i>Dugento:two hundred</i> .	
<i>Trecento:three hundred</i> .	
<i>Quattrocento:four hundred</i> ,	
<i>Cinquecento:five hundred</i> .	
<i>Sicento:six hundred</i> .	<i>Seicento:seven hundred</i> .
<i>Ottocento:eight hundred</i> .	<i>Nouecento:nynie hundred</i> .
<i>Mille:A thousand</i> .	<i>Due mila:two thousand</i> .
<i>Tremila:three thousand</i> ,	
<i>Quatramila:four thousand</i> ,	

Cinque mila: fife thousand,
Sei mila: six thousand.

Sette mila: seuen thousand,
Otto mila: eight thousand,
Nove mila: nyne thousand,
Diec mila: ten thousand.

Vndici mila: eleuen thousand.

Dodici mila: twelue thousand.

Tredici mila: thircene thousand, & so forwardes.

Cento mila: an hundred thousand.

Dugento mila: two hundred thousand.

Trecento mila: three hundred thousand, & so vnto.

Vn milione: a million: or ten thousand thousand.

Due milioni: two millions.

Tre miliom: three millions, And so in like sorte infinitely.

Further, we saye *Vn paio*, due paia, a couple, two couple: *Vn centinaio*, due centinaia, one hundred: two hundredes: *Vn migliaio*, due migliaia: one thousand, two thousandes, &c.

Also: *Vna decina*, due decine: one tēthe two tēthes, &c. *Vna dozina*, due dozine: one dozen, two dozen, &c. *Vna ventina*, due ventine: one score two score, &c. *Vna trentina*, due trentine: on thertye, two thirtyses, &c.

Of Noumes signifying order.

Primo and *Primerio*: the first.

Secondo: the second,

Quarto: the fourthe,

Terzo: the thirde,

Quinto: the fifte,

Sesto,

Sesto: the sixte.

Ottavo: the eight.

Decimo: the tenth.

Duodecimo: the twelf, *Decimotercero* & *Terzadecimo*,

Decimo quarto and *Quarto decimo*,

Decimo quinto and *Quinto decimo*,

Decimo sexto and *sesto decimo*,

Decimo settimo and *Dicisettimo*,

Decimo ottavo and *Deciottimo*,

Decimo nono, and *vigesimo*, and *ventesimo*,

Vigesimo primo: *Vigesimo secundo*. And so vnto.

Trigesimo, and *Trentesimo*: the thertithe,

Quatragesimo, and *Quarantesimo*: the fortythe.

Quinquagesimo, and *Cinquantesimo*: the fiuetithe,

Sessagesimo, and *Sessantesimo*: the sixtithe,

Ottuagesimo, and *Ottantesimo*: the eightithe,

Nonagesimo, and *Nouantesimo*: the ninetithe,

Centesimo the hūdreh, *Dugētesimo*: the two hūdreh.

Trecentesimo, *Quattrocentesimo*,

Cinquecentesimo, *Seicentesimo*,

Settecentesimo, *Ottocentesimo*,

Noncentesimo, *Millesimo*: the thousanthe, &c.

Noumes Relatiues.

If *Quale* & *la Quale*, are noumes that are most often placed in speache, and alwayes are referred to something that went before: & therfore of the Grāmarians are called relatives. They are alwayes ioyned with an article: for *Quale* without an article, is

rather a noume of quality, then a relative. Further it maye be declined, in suche sorte, as is set out by the example following.

The declension of a noume relative.

Nom. sing. *Il Quale*, *la Quale*, the which

Genit. *Del Quale*, *della Quale*, of the which

Dat. *Al Quale*, *alla Quale*, to the which.

Accus. *Il Quale*, *la Quale*, the which.

Ablat. *Dal Quale*, *dalla Quale*, from the which

Nom. plu. *I Quali*, *le Quali*, the which.

Genit. *De i Quali*, *delle Quali*, of the which

Dat. *Al Quali*, *alle Quali*, to the which.

Accus. *I Quali*, *le Quali*, the which.

Ablat. *Dai Quali*, *dalle Quali*, from the which.

But in the oblique cases there is also *Cùi*: that dothe belong to both genders, and numbers. And maye be declined in this wise.

Genit.

Di Cùi

of whome, whose.

Dat.

A Cùi,

to whome.

Accus.

Cùi,

whome.

Ablat.

Da Cùi,

from whome.

The vse of this Noume *Cùi* is suche as we maye speake it through out all the oblique cases and numbers.

Genit.

Genit. *Me parlo suo padre, di cùi è il cavallo*: thy father hath spoken to me, whose horse it is.

Dat. *Io vidi il tuo fratello, a cùi diedi il libro*: I haue seene thy brother, to whome I haue geuen the booke.

Accus. *Io hauèna familiarità col tuo amico cùi morde il cane arrabbiato*: I had familiarity with thy frende, whome a madd dogge did bite.

Ablat. *Andai a trouare Antonio, da cui ricevè le tue lettere*: I haue gonie to finde out Anthony from whome, I haue receaued thy letters.

And althoughe this noume dothe lacke his nominatiue case, and is declined onely in the oblique cases by adding of prepositions, as we haue before shewed: yet you shall here and there finde amongst good auctors these formes of speache: *Il cùi valore*; *la cùi bontà*; *I cùi amori*; *le cùi ricchezze*: And thus it is needfull to declare them as, *Il valor di cùi*, the worthynesse of whome, *La bontà di cùi*, the goodnessse of whom, *Gli amori di cùi*, the loue of whome; *Le ricchezze di cùi*, the riches of whome.

It may also be rightly said by the oblique cases as *Del cùi valore*, for *Del valore di cùi*, whose worthynesse, *Della cùi bontà*, for *Della bontà di cùi*, whose goodnessse, *De i cùi amori*, for *De gli amori di cùi*, whoseloues: *Delle cùi ricchezze*, for *Delle ricchezze di cùi*, whose riches; &c.

For by whome that will, it maye be runne thorough all the cases in like sorte, which I doe

omit for breuitie sake: but hereby it may easlye be seene that the articles *Il, La, I, and Le*, doende more rightly said, then *Il perche*: howbeit Boccace in those phrases of speache properly belong to th' dōth vse this often tymes, in his manner of speach, noumes *Cui*, but to the noumes *Valore, Bontà, &c.* but th'other neuer. *mori, and Ricchezze.*

Further, it is vſed in the dative case without preposition, in this sorte: *Cui non basta for acuina*, what soeuer it be, *Che che habbia detto*, what *basta*, to whome it suffiseth not: *cui diede il Rep*, soeuer he hath said. *testa, &c. for a cui diede. &c. to whome the king*. Againe, therof is made *Chiunque*, who soeuer: gaue power.

But touching the vſe of the noume *Il Qual*, and *Qualunque*, this is the difference, that th'one there is no cause why I ſhould curiouſly endeouer, is not ioyned to a ſubſtatiue, but the other is: and my ſelfe to alleadge many thinges: ſince it is al on yet, that also ſomtymes is ſeparated from it. For with the latin relative. Therfore I will here note Petrarke speaketh thus, *Chiunque albèrga*, who how that, *Che*, for the moft parte is put in place ſoever hoſteth: where *Chiunque* is of it ſelfe with thereoſ: And that in the nominatiue and accusatiue, out adding of any noume ſubſtantiuē. Againe, he caſes of bothe the numbers, in this sorte: *L'huomo*, ſaiethe afterwardes, *Qualunque animale*, what *che pensa eſſer ſauio, molte volte è ſciocco*, the man ſoever liuing creature: where *Animale*, a noume that thinketh him ſelfe wyſe, many tymes is ſubſtatiue is ioyned to the noume *Qualunque*. yet foole. Againe *L'huomo, chi io amo, è dotto*, the man he ſaide ſometimes, and that but once: *Giōir di qua-* *lunque*, the gladding of what ſoever.

But ſithence wee haue made mention of *Che*, it is to be noted, that the ſame may ſomtymes be ioyned with prepoſitions in this wife: *di Che*, *Che, da Che, in Che, con Che, per Che*. It is alſo ioyned with articles, thus: *Ilche, Delche Alche, Neche*. But we doe not ſay *Colche*, ſo neither *per ilche*, by cause the firſt is not in vſe, & the later is uſed but thus, *Il perche*. And no bodie but ſuch as lack iud-

gement of the eare will confesse that *per il Che*, is beſene that the articles *Il, La, I, and Le*, doende more rightly ſaid, then *Il perche*: howbeit Boccace in thofe phrases of speache properly belong to th' dōth vſe this often tymes, in his manner of speach, noumes *Cui*, but to the noumes *Valore, Bontà, &c.* but th'other neuer.

Somtymes *Che* is doubled in this forte *Che* and ſignifyeth *Qualunque cosa*, as *Che che ſia*, *Che non basta for acuina*, what ſoever it be, *Che che habbia detto*, what *basta*, to whome it ſuffiſeth not: *cui diede il Rep*, ſoever he hath ſaid. *testa, &c. for a cui diede. &c. to whome the king*. Againe, therof is made *Chiunque*, who ſoever: and is of threē ſyllabes. But betwene *Chiunque*

and *Qualunque*, this is the difference, that th'one there is no cause why I ſhould curiouſly endeouer, is not ioyned to a ſubſtatiue, but the other is: and my ſelfe to alleadge many thinges: ſince it is al on yet, that also ſomtymes is ſeparated from it. For with the latin relative. Therfore I will here note Petrarke speaketh thus, *Chiunque albèrga*, who how that, *Che*, for the moft parte is put in place ſoever hoſteth: where *Chiunque* is of it ſelfe with thereoſ: And that in the nominatiue and accusatiue, out adding of any noume ſubſtantiuē. Againe, he caſes of bothe the numbers, in this sorte: *L'huomo*, ſaiethe afterwardes, *Qualunque animale*, what *che pensa eſſer ſauio, molte volte è ſciocco*, the man ſoever liuing creature: where *Animale*, a noume that thinketh him ſelfe wyſe, many tymes is ſubſtatiue is ioyned to the noume *Qualunque*. yet foole. Againe *L'huomo, chi io amo, è dotto*, the man he ſaide ſometimes, and that but once: *Giōir di qua-* *lunque*, the gladding of what ſoever.

From this *Che* taking *E*, and adding *I*, is made *Chi*: the which is put often tymes for *Colui Quelto, Colei, Quella, Coloro, Quelli, &c. Quelle* pronounes: in this wife: *Chi ha ſmarrita la ſtrada, torni, in dietro* for *Colui*, or *Quello*, *il quale ha ſmarrita, &c.* who that hath miſſed his waye, let him retourne back.

Further *Chi* doth many times ſignifie, who? an interrogaſion, and that thoroughout all the caſes:as.

- Nom. *Chi fu?* who was it? *chi il féce?* who hath donne it,
 Geni. *Di chi sei tu figliuolo?* whose sonne art thou,
 Dat. *A chi l'hai dato?* to whome hast thou geuen it.
 Accus. *Chi battesti?* whome hast thou beaten?
 Ablat. *Da chi l'hai vedito?* from whom hast thou harde it?

Besides we saye: *Chi qua e Chi là*, some here, some there: *Chi spogliana questo, e chi quello*: some did spoile this man, and some that man.

Lastly we say *Chi che sia*, who soeuer it be.

Of Noumes which are called Partitius, Infinitius Distributius, and Negatiues.

First the noume *Altri*, that with this voyce is onely content, and doth belong to euery number and gender, is thus vsed: *Ma quando altri volesse opporsi*. But when an other would be contrary. Also *Altri dice*, an other sayth.

But in the oblique cases, it hath, *Altrui*: wherefore we saye: *Io pòrto la pena dell' altrui colpa*. It may also be saide, *della colpa altrui*: that is, I suffer the punishment of an others fault. *All' altrui valore*, or *al valore altrui*, to an others worthynesse. *Dall' altrui forza*, or *Dalla forza altrui*: By an other strength.

But the noume *Altro*, hath in the plurall *Altri*, and is of the masculine gender; as *Altri*, which is of the feminine hath in the plurall nomber *Altre*, the which noume doth differ from the noume *Altri*: in this that it is neuer coupled to a substantiue: But *Altro* is often, & alwayes referred to the afore named personnes. For we saye: *L'altro tuo amico*, *gli altri tuoi amici*, *l'altra tua amica*, *l'altre tue amiche*: And in like sorte thorough out all the cases, the vocatiue except. It is yfed also in the neuter gender, and we saye: *Altro domando*, I require an other thing. *E altri altro*, rather some other thing. But then it doth forsake the article, as by example appeareth.

Alcuno, some bodie, hath in the plurall *Alcuni*, some as *Alcuna*, some bodie, hath *Alcune*, in the plurall, some. And that throughout all the cases: and they are of the feminine gender.

But the noume *Ognùno*, *Ciascùno*: that is, euerye one, eche one: Also *Niùno*, *Verùno*, *Nessùno*, *Nullo*: that is, none, no one, no bodie: doe want the plurall nomber: which doth also fayle them, when they be of the feminine gender, as *Ognúna*, *Ciascúna*, *Niúna*, *Verùna*, *Nessúna*, *Nulla*.

And although this noume *Nulla*, be many times vsed in the neuter gender, and signifieth nothing: as *Nulla pòsse leuar*, (saieth the Poet). I can take nothing awaye: yet doth it signifie also some thing as *Vuoi tu nulla?* will you any thing?

Lastlye it is to be knowne, how that all these

OF PRONOVMES.

noumes do refuse th' articles: for we doe not saye
l' Alcuno, l' Ognano, si Ciascuno, il Nessuno, &c.

Of Pronoumes.

A Pronoume we call that worde, that is vsed in
the steade of a noun: such as is also a pronoume
both with the Grekes and latines. Wherefore some
are primatiues, and some deriuatiues: they haue al-
so numbers, genders & persones, as haue the Greke
and Latine pronoumes. But what they haue that is
either like, or vnlike vnto them, the diligent reader
may easly perceiue, aswell by the handling now of
them as by types here following.

Sing. nom.

Certaine Pronoumes.

OF PRONOVMES.

*Io, I: Tu, thou: Se, him: Egli, Ei,
E, Quello, colui, he: Esso, he ther:
Sing. nom. Questo, Costui, this man : Cio,
that: Cotesto, that man.*

Mas. gen.

*Noi, we: Voi, you: Egliano, Quel-
li, Loro, Coloro, they: Essi, these
there: Questi, costoro, these men:
Cotesti, those men.*

Primitives

*Ella, Lei, Quella, Colei, shee:
Sing. nom. Essa, she there: Questa, Costei,
this woman : Cotesta, that wo-
man.*

Femi.

*Elleno: Elle, Quelle, they: Esse,
Plu. those there: Queste, these wo-
nom. men: Coteste, those women.*

Deriuatiues.

*Sing. Mio, myne: Tu o, thyne: Suo, his:
nom. Nostro, oures: Vostro, yours.*

Mas.

*gen. Plu. Mié, myne: Tuoi, Thyne: Suoi,
nom. others: Nostri, ours: Vostri, yours.*

Femi.

*Sing. Mia, myne: Tua: thyne: Sua,
nom. hers: Nostra, ours: Vosra, yours.*

Femi.

*gen. Plu. Mie, myne: Tue, thyne: Sue,
nom. hers: Nostre, ours: Vostre, yours.*

OF PRONOVES.

Pronoumes belonging to bothe genders.

Nom. sing.	<i>Io,</i>	{	<i>Tu,</i>
Genit.	<i>di me,</i>		<i>Colòro,</i>
Dat.	<i>à me,</i>		<i>Costòro,</i>
Accus.	<i>me,</i>		<i>Lòro,</i>
Ablat.	<i>da me,</i>		<i>Se.</i>

Of the declining of a Pronouine.

The 1. Example.

Nom. sing.	<i>Io,</i>	<i>I,</i>
Genit.	<i>di me,</i>	of me,
Dat.	<i>à me,</i>	to me,
Accus.	<i>me,</i>	me,
Ablat.	<i>da me,</i>	from me.

Nom. plu.	<i>Noi,</i>	<i>We,</i>
Genit.	<i>de noi,</i>	of vs,
Dat.	<i>à noi,</i>	to vs,
Accus.	<i>noi,</i>	vs,
Ablat.	<i>da noi,</i>	from vs,

The 2. example.

Nom. sing.	<i>Tu,</i>	<i>Thou,</i>
Genit.	<i>di te,</i>	of thee,
Dat.	<i>à te,</i>	to thee,
Accus.	<i>te,</i>	thee,
Vocat.	<i>tu,</i>	thou,
Ablat.	<i>da te,</i>	from thee.

Nom. plu.	<i>Vòi,</i>	<i>You,</i>
Genit.	<i>di vòi,</i>	of you, or yours,
Dat.	<i>à vòi,</i>	to you,

Accus.

OF PRONOVES.

Accus.	<i>vòi,</i>	<i>you.</i>
Vocat.	<i>vòi,</i>	<i>you.</i>
Ablat.	<i>da vòi.</i>	<i>from you.</i>

The 3. example.

Genit. Sing. *di Se*, Of him, or his, or theirs.
and Plu.

Dat.	<i>à Se,</i>	To hym, to them.
Accus.	<i>Se,</i>	Him, them.
Ablat.	<i>da Se,</i>	From him, from them.

The 4. example.

Nom. sing.	<i>Egli, Ei, E,</i>	<i>Quello Colui.</i>
Genit.	<i>Di lui, colui, quello.</i>	of him, or his.
Dat.	<i>à lui, colui, quello.</i>	to him.
Accus.	<i>lui, colui, quello.</i>	him.
Ablat.	<i>da lui, colui, quello.</i>	from him.

Nom. plu.	<i>Eglino, Quelli, coloro.</i>	They.
Genit.	<i>di Loro, coloro, quelli.</i>	of them, or theirs.
Dat.	<i>à Loro, coloro, quelli.</i>	to them.
Accus.	<i>Loro, coloro, quelli.</i>	them.
Ablat.	<i>da Loro, coloro, quelli.</i>	from them.

The 5. example.

Nom. singul.	<i>Ella, Colei, Quella.</i>	Shee.
Genit.	<i>di Lei, colei, quella.</i>	hers, or of her.
Dat.	<i>à Lei, colei, quella.</i>	to her.
Accus.	<i>Lei, colei, quella.</i>	her.
Ablat.	<i>da Lei, colei, quella.</i>	from her.

Nom.plur. *Elleno, Coloro, Quelle, They.*
 Genit.di *Loro, coloro, quelle, of them, or theirs,*
 Dat. à *Loro, coloro, quelle, to them,*
 Accus. *Loro, coloro, quelle, them.*
 Ablat. da *Loro, coloro, quelle, from them.*

The 6. example.

Nom.sin. *Questo, Costui, this man.*
 Genit.di *Questo, costui, of this man, or this mans.*
 Dat. à *Questo, costui, to this man.*
 Accus. *Questo, costui, this man.*
 Ablat. da *Questo costui, from this man.*
 Nom.plu. *Questi Costoro, these men.*
 Genit.di *questi costoro, of these men, or these mens.*
 Dat. à *questi, costoro, to these men.*
 Accus. *Questi, costoro, these men.*
 Ablat. da *questi costoro, from these men.*

The 7. example.

Nom.sing. *Questu Costei, this woman.*
 Geni.di *questu Costei, of this woman, or this womā.*
 Dat. a *questa, costei, to this woman.*
 Accus. *Questu costei, this woman.*
 Ablat. da *questa costei, from this woman.*
 Nom.plu. *Queste, Costoro, these women.*
 Gen.di *queste, Costoro, of these women, or these wa-
 men.*
 Dat. à *queste, costoro, to these women.*
 Accus. *Queste, costoro, these woimen.*
 Ablat. da *queste, costoro, from these women.*

Touching th'other pronoumes, that is the deri-
 uatiues, they followe altogether the declension of
 those noumes, that doe ende in *O*, if they be of the
 masculine gender, or in *A*, if they be of the femi-
 nine gender.

But the pronoume *Cio*, is alwayes of the singu-
 lar number, and neuter gender.

Of th'yse of Pronoumes.

These Pronoumes *Egli, Ei, E*, and *Ella* doe al-
 wayes serue to the nominatiue case: as *Egli disse*: he
 hath saide; *Ella volse*, she hath torned.

The like is of these pronoumes *Eglino & Elleno*,
 (which Orators and such as write in prose do vse)
 for they also serue to the nominatiue case: and we
 say *Eglino dissero*, they haue said; *Elleno volsero*, they
 haue torned.

Againe these pronoumes *Egli*, and *E*, sometimes
 are filling wordes, and are rather vsed for a grace
 in speach, then of any necessity: as *Eglinon ha guari
 di tempo*, for *Non ha guari di tempo*, it is no longe
 tyme: Againe, *E parramenzogna*, for *Parramenzog-
 na*, it shall seeme a lye.

Pronoumes.

Lui
Lei
Loro

Genit. *Cisiamo ricordati di Lui,*
Lei, Loro; We haue remembred
vs, of him, her, them.

Dat. *Dissi à Lui, Lei, Loro,* I haue
tolde him, her, them.

Accus. *Vidi Lui, Lei, Loro.* I haue
seene him, her, them.

Ablat. *Ho ricevuto ciò da lui, Lei,*
Loro: I haue receaued that from
him, her, them.

Nom. *Costui, Costei, Colui, Colei*
disse, this man, this woman, he,
she hath said *Costoro, Coloro, dis-*
sero, these they haue said.

Gen. *Mi ricordo di Costui, Costei,*
colui, colei, costoro, coloro, I doe re-
member me of this mā, this wo-
man, him, her, these, them.

Dat. *Io dissii à costui, costei, colui,*
colei, costoro, coloro: I haue tolde
to this man, this woman, him, her
these, them.

Accus. *Io amo costui, costei, colui,*
colei, costoro, coloro: I loue this
man, this woman, him, her, these,
them.

Abla. *Io l'ho udito da costui, costei,*
colui, colei, costoro, coloro, I haue
hearde it from this man, this wo-
man, him, her, these, them.

Pronoumes.

Costui
Colui
Costei
Colei
Costoro
Coloro

Do serue

to the

Further

Further the articles, *Li, gli, & Le,* are oftentimes
vsed for these pronoumes, *Lui* and *Lei:* And that
onely in the datiuue case, in this wise: *Le di,* or *dille,* for
dà à Lei, tell her: *Dà gli* or *Dàlli,* for *Dà à Lui,* giue
him: and remembre that these articles *Gli* and *Le;*
which are of the plurall nomber, are vsed for *Lui*
and *Lei:* pronoumes of the singular nomber.

Againe the articles *Lo, La, Gli,* and *Le* are vsed
for these pronoumes *Lui, Lei, and Loro:* and that
in the accusatiue case onelye, thus: *Lo batte* and
Battello, for *Batté lui* or *Quelло,* he hath beaten
him: *La Bacio, & Baciolla,* for *Bacio Lei* or *Quella:*
he hath kissed her: *Gli percosse, and Percossegli,* for
Porcosse Loro, or Quella, he hath striken them: *Le*
bacio, & Baciolle, for *Bacio loro* or *Quelle:* hath kissed
them.

Pronoume.

Se

to the

Genit. *Nessuno si dismentica di se:*
no bodye is forgetefull of him
selfe.

Dat. *Catone diede à se la morte:*
Cato hath geuen to him selfe the
death.

Accus. *Ciascuno ama più se, che*
gli altri: Eche one loueth him self
more then others.

Abla. *Questo lo disse dase,* he
hath tolde him this of him
selfe.

But this Pronoume *Se,* is often ioyned with

Stesso, in the singular nomber, and masculine gender: and *Stessi*, in the plurall nomber, the same gender. Also *Stessa* in the feminine gender, and sing. nom. and *Stesse*, in the plurall nomber, and the same gender: the which is done through out all the oblique cases, except the vocative, in this wyse.

Di Se stesso, of hym selfe: *Di se stessa*, of her selfe: *Di se stessi*, of them selues: *Di se stesse*, of them selues. Also *A se stesso*, to hym selfe: *A se stessa*, to her selfe *A se stessi*, and *A se stesse*, to them selues. Againe, *Se stesso*, hym selfe: *Se stessa*, her selfe. *Se stessi*, and *Se stesse*, them selues. To conclude, *Da se stesso*, by him selfe: *Da se stessa*, by her selfe: *Da se stessi*, and *Da se stesse*, by them selues. The same is to be vnderstoode of *Medesimo*, *Medesima*, *Medesimi*, *Medesime*.

These are also ioyned to all other prounomes for we say: *Io stesso*, or *medesimo*, I my selfe: *Di me stesso*, or *medesimo*, of my selfe: And so in like sorte through out all the cases, the vocatiue excepte. In the plurall number we saye, *Noi stessi* or *medesimi*, we our selues: *Di noi stessi*, or *medesimi*, of vs our selues: &c. Also *Tu stesso*, *Tu stessa*, thou thy selfe: *Io stessa*, I my selfe. *Noi stesse*, we our selues: *Di noi stesse*, of vs our selues: *Di voi stesse*, of you your selues.

Egli stesso, he hym selfe: *Di lui stesso*, of hym selfe: *Ella stessa*, she her selfe: *Di lei stessa*, of her selfe: &c. *Egli no stessi*, they them selues: *Di loro stessi*, of them selues, &c. *Elleno stesse*, they them selues:

selues: *Di loro stesse*, of them selues, &c.

But to what ende do I staye vpō so many examples: since these wordes do not onely accompanye all the Pronoumes, but Noumes also? For manye tymes we speake in this wise, *il Re stesso*, or *medesimo*, the king hym selfe: *La Regina stessa*, or *medesima*, the Queene her selfe: *i Cieli stessi* or *medesimi*, the selfe heauens: *Le stelle stesse*, or *medessime*, the selfe starres.

Neither is it to be omitted how that *Stesso* doth receave in the beginning the letter *I*, when an article goeth before it; that do ende in a vouell, the which article doth forsake his vouell, and taketh an Apostrophe.

Nomi. *Eso* or *Essafu*, *disse fece*: he or shee hath bene, hath said, hath donne: Also, *Essi* or *Esse furono*: they haue bene.

Pronoumes. *Eso* Gen. *Mi ricordero da Eso* or *Essa*, *do serue* *Essi*, *Esse*: I shalbe mindefull of *Essi* to the him, or her, them. *Esse*

Dat. *Il diede adesso*, &c: he hathe geuen it to him, &c.

Ablat. *L'ho udito da Eso*, &c. I haue harde it from him, &c.

Howbeit all these, except the Nominatiue case were better explained by the Pronoumes *Lui*, *Léi*, and *Loro*: so that one should speake more rightely

in this sorte: *Lo mi ricordo di lui, Léi, Loro: L'ho dato à lui, Léi, Loro: Ho veduto Lui, Léi, Loro: L'ho ricevuto da lui, lei, loro.*

Further those Pronoumes, are ioyned to certaine Noumes throughout all the cases, the vocative except: as appereth by this tipe following.

{ Nom. *Eso Re disse*, the Kinge hath saide.

{ Genit. *Vago di Ese giouani*, desirous of the yonge women.

{ Dat. *Diedi il libro ad eso giudice*
I gaue the booke to the iudge.

{ Accus. *Percosse Essi nemici* he did strike th'enemies.

{ Ablat. *Il riceuèt da Essi amici*, I haue received it from frendes.

{ the Pronoume
Eso, is ioyned
to certaine
noumes in the

Lastly, thus th' Italians do say, *Con eſſo Lui, Lei, Loro: for con Lui, Lei, Loro*, with him, her, them. *Alſo, Con eſſo teco*, for *Con teco* or *Teco*, with thee: *Con eſſo meco*, for *Con meco* or *meco*, with me: *Con eſſo ſeſco* for *Con ſeſco* or *Seco*, with him. Againe, *Con eſſo noi*, with vs. *Ben eſſo voi*, with you.

They say also *Con eſſo le mani*, with the handes. *Con eſſo un colpo*, with one blowe. And not a few of these kinde of speaches, do th' Italians vſe, they chiefly that inhabit Tuscane: Howbeit, I would not haue them to be generally vſed.

These Pronoumes *Questi*, *Quelli* or *Quègli*, are accoustomed for the most parte to be put in steade

of the pronoumes, *questo*, *quello*, or *Costui*, & *Cotui*: & that many times in the Nominatiue case, and by it selfe, without the adding of any substantiue; Howbeit they are alwayes referred to some man, that a little before hath bene mentioned: as by a few examples shall plainly appeare. For we say *Cicerone fu non ſolo Orator ſommo, ma anchora ottimo cittadino*: *Questi gionò molto alla ſua patria*: Cicero was not onely an excellent Orator, but a very good Citizen: this man hathe greatly profited his countrey. Also *Quègli parlo*, he hathe ſpoken. And ſuche like almoſte innumerable, thou ſhall finde, in the Tuscane writers. But (to ſpeak freely what I thinke) I can ſcarſe be brought to alſowe of it: For to me it ſeemethe a kinde of ſpeache to greatly affected.

Therefore *Questo* and *Quello*, when they are of the masculine gender, do require a noume ſubſtantiuē: as *Questo Re*, this King, *Quello prēncipe*, that prince. But when they are of the neuter gender, they put away the noume ſubſtantiuē, & therefore we say *Questo che io dico, è così*: this which I do tell, is thus. Againe *Quello non è così*, that is not ſo.

Touching the which Pronoumes, this is not to be forgotten, that when they are exprefſed by the genitiue plurall, they are wont to be deprived of their helpeſ: that is (with the Tuscanes) of the preposition *Di*, in this forte: *A casa questi uſurai*, for *a casa di questi uſurai*: to the house of theſe uſurers.

The Pronoume *Cio*, the which we haue said before to be the neuter gender: is vsed in these sortes of speache: as *Cioè*, that is: *Sopra ciò*, therepon: *Oltre à ciò*, besides that: *Cioche*, whatsoeuer: *Acciòche*, to th'ende that: *Perciòche*, because that: *Perciò*, therefore.

But in what belongeth to the Pronoume *Cotesto*, it is geuen to thinges and personnes, that are out of the pronoucer, wherefore we saye to him, with whome we speake: *Cotesto libro, il quale tu hai nelle mani, è bello*, that booke, which thou hast in thy handes, is a faire booke. We vse this Pronoume also in the neuter gender, in this wise, *Cotesto, che tu dici, è vero*, that that thou saiest, is true.

To conclude, it seemeth behouefull to speake not a little of *Ci* & *Ne*, which are vsed for *Noi*, *Mi* for *Me*, *Vi* for *Voi*, and *Ti* for *Tu*. But because they are for the most parte fixed to verbes, as it often happeneth in the hebrue tongue: therefore we do referre them to that place where we shall entreate of those verbes.

Of the Verbe.

There are foure coniugations of Verbes, which are chiefly knowne by their infinitive modes.

The first coniugation is of Verbes that in th'infinitive mode haue *A*, long before *R E*: as *Amare*, to loue: *Cantare*, to sing: *Volare*, to fly: *Mangiare*, to eate. &c.

The second is of Verbes that haue *E*, lōg before *R E*,

RE, as Valére, to be worthe: *Hauére*, to haue, *Teneré*, to holde, &c.

The thirde is of Verbes that haue *E*, shorte before *R E*: as *Leggére*, to reade: *Scriuere*, to write: *Viueré*, to liue: *Ridere*, to laugh, &c.

The fourthe is of Verbes that haue *I*, longe before *R E*: as *Vidire*, to heare: *Morire*, to dye: *Finire*, to ende. &c.

The first Coniugation.

Th'indicatiue mode present tense.

Io Amo, I loue.

Sing. *Tu Ami, thou louest.*

Colui Ama, he loueth.

Noi Amiamo, we loue.

Plu. *Voi Amate, you loue.*

Coloro Amano, they loue.

Preter imperfectense.

Io Amava,

Sing. *Tu Amavi,*

Colui Amava,

Noi Amavamo,

Plu. *Voi Amavate,*

Coloro Amavano,

I

thou

he

wee

you

they

Loued, or
did loue.

Preterperfectense.

Sing.	<i>Io Amài, and ho amato,</i>	I	
Sing.	<i>Tu Amàsti, and has amato,</i>	thou	
	<i>Colui Amò: and ha amato,</i>	he	haue
	<i>Noi Amâmo, & habbiamo amato</i>	we	lo-
Plur.	<i>Voi Amâste, and hauete amato,</i>	you	ued.
	<i>Coloro Amaron, Amaron, Amâ-</i>	they	
	<i>ro, Amâr, & hanno, amato.</i>		

It is to be remembred that *Amaron* and *Amâr* in the thirde person plural of this preterperfectense, are to be vsed when the worde that followeth doth begyn with a consonant. And this you shall finde obserued in sundry places by good auctors.

Preterpluperfectense.

Sing.	<i>Io hauéna amato.</i>	I	
Sing.	<i>Tu hauéni amato.</i>	thou	
	<i>Colui hauéna amato.</i>	he	
	<i>Noi hauéamo amato.</i>	we	Had lo-
Plur.	<i>Voi hauénate amato.</i>	you	ued.
	<i>Coloro hauéano amato,</i>	they	

Future tense.

Sing.	<i>Io Amerò,</i>	I	
Sing.	<i>Tu Ameràt.</i>	thou	
	<i>Colui Amerà,</i>	he	
	<i>Noi Ameremo.</i>	we	shall, or
Plur.	<i>Voi Amerete</i>	you	will loue.
	<i>Coloro Ameranno.</i>	they	

Note

Note that in steade of *Amerò*, and the like future tense generally of all other Verbes, th' Italiani vseth the infinitive mode with this Verbe *Voglio* before it: as,

Sing.	<i>Io Voglio amare.</i>	I	
Sing.	<i>Tu Vuoi amare.</i>	thou	
	<i>Colui Vuolo amare.</i>	he	
	<i>Noi Vogliamo amare.</i>	we	will loue.
Plur.	<i>Voi Volete amare.</i>	you	
	<i>Coloro Vogliono amare.</i>	they	

Likewise *Io Voglio tenere, I will holde.*
Io Voglio leggere, I will reade.
Io Voglio vire, I will heare..

Th'imperatiue mode: Present tense.

Singul.	<i>Ama tu: loue thou.</i>		
	<i>Am colui: let him loue,</i>		
	<i>Amiamo noi: Let vs loue.</i>		
Plur.	<i>amate voi, loue you.</i>		
	<i>Amino coloro: let them loue.</i>		

*Non amare: Loue not thou: for in forbidding they vs euer more th' infinitive mode with *Non*: in steade of the singular number.*

Th'optatiue mode: Present tense.

*O Dio Voglia, or Dio Voglia, or
O che, or O Dio che.*

E ij

	<i>Io Ami,</i>	god	<i>I.</i>	<i>thou</i>	<i>he</i>	<i>loue.</i>
Sing.	<i>Tu Ami,</i>					
	<i>Colui Ami,</i>	graunt	<i>that</i>	<i>we</i>	<i>you</i>	<i>loue.</i>
Plur.	<i>Noi Amiamo,</i>					
	<i>Voi Amiate,</i>	you	<i>they</i>	<i>you</i>	<i>they</i>	<i>loue.</i>
Plur.	<i>Coloro Amino,</i>					

Preterimperfectense.

O Dio volesse, or Dio volesse, or O Dio che, or O che.

	<i>Io Amassi,</i>	wolde	<i>I</i>	<i>thou</i>	<i>he</i>	<i>loued or did loue.</i>
Sing.	<i>Tu Amassi,</i>					
	<i>Colui Amasse,</i>	to god	<i>that</i>	<i>we</i>	<i>you</i>	<i>loued or did loue.</i>
Plu.	<i>Nos Amassimo,</i>					
	<i>Voi Amaste,</i>	you	<i>they</i>	<i>you</i>	<i>they</i>	<i>loued or did loue.</i>
Plu.	<i>Coloro Amassero,</i>					

Preterperfectense.

O Dio voglia, Dio voglia, O Dio che, O che.

	<i>Io habbia amato,</i>	god	<i>I</i>	<i>thou</i>	<i>he</i>	<i>hause</i>
Sing.	<i>Tu habbi amato,</i>					
	<i>Colui habbia amato,</i>	graunt	<i>that</i>	<i>we</i>	<i>you</i>	<i>hause</i>
Plu.	<i>Noi habbiamo amato,</i>					
	<i>Voi habbiate amato,</i>	you	<i>they</i>	<i>you</i>	<i>they</i>	<i>hause</i>
Plu.	<i>Coloro habbiano amato,</i>					

Preterpluperfectense.

O Dio volesse, Dio volesse, o Dio che, o che.

Sing.

	<i>Io hauessi amato,</i>	I	<i>thou</i>	<i>to God</i>	<i>he</i>	<i>had</i>
Sing.	<i>Tu hauessi amato,</i>					
	<i>Colui hauesse amato,</i>	that	<i>we</i>	<i>you</i>	<i>they</i>	<i>had</i>
Plu.	<i>Nos hauessimo amato,</i>					
	<i>Voi haueste amato,</i>	coloro haueffero amato.	<i>you</i>	<i>you</i>	<i>they</i>	<i>had</i>
Plu.	<i>Coloro haueffero amato.</i>					

Future tense.

Dio voglia che,

	<i>Io Amida qua in-</i>	I	<i>thou</i>	<i>God</i>	<i>he</i>	<i>loue hereafter</i>
Sing.	<i>Tu Amida qua in-</i>					
	<i>Colui Ami da qua innanzi,</i>	God	<i>we</i>	<i>qua innanzi,</i>	<i>that</i>	<i>loue hereafter</i>
Plu.	<i>Noi Amiamo da qua innanzi,</i>					
	<i>Voi Amiate da qua innanzi,</i>	we	<i>you</i>	<i>qua innanzi,</i>	<i>you</i>	<i>loue hereafter</i>
Plu.	<i>Coloro Amino da qua innanzi,</i>					

The subiunctive mode: Present tense.

Concio sia cosa che.

	<i>Io Ami,</i>	I	<i>thou</i>	<i>he</i>	<i>we</i>	<i>you</i>	<i>they</i>	<i>loue.</i>
Sing.	<i>Tu Ami,</i>							
	<i>Colui Ami,</i>	for	<i>he</i>	<i>asmuch</i>	<i>as</i>	<i>we</i>	<i>you</i>	<i>they</i>
Plu.	<i>Noi Amiamo,</i>							
	<i>Voi Amiate,</i>	asmuch	<i>you</i>	<i>as</i>	<i>they</i>	<i>we</i>	<i>you</i>	<i>they</i>
Plu.	<i>Coloro Amano,</i>							

OF VERBES.

Preterimperfectense.

Anegnache.

§ Io Amassi: Although I loued or did loue.

¶ Tu Amassi: Although thou louedst or did loue,
etc. as in the optatiue mode.

Otherwise, Se;

Sing.	Io Amerèi, & Ameria,	I	thou	sholde
	Tu Amaresti,	he		
	Colui Amarebbe, and			
	Ameria,	if		loue.
Plur.	Noi Amaremmo,	we		
	Voi Amareste,	you		
	Coloro Amarebbono,	they		
	and Ameriano.			

Preterperfectense.

Quando.

§ Io habbia amato, when I haue loued.

¶ Tu habbi amato, when thou haft loued, &c. as in
the optatiue mode.

Otherwise, Che.

Sing.	Io hauerei and Ha- ueria amato,	I	sholde
	Tu haueresti amato,	thou	haue
	Colui hauerèbbé and	he	sloued.
	Haueria amato:		

Plur.

OF VERBES

Noi hauerèmmo amato, {
 Plur. Voi hauerèste amato, {
 Coloro hauerèbbono & {
 Haueriano amato.

Preterpluperfectense

Poiche.

§ Io hauessi amato, Since I had loued.

¶ Tu hauessi amato, Since thou haddest loued, &c. as
in the optatiue mode.

Future tense.

Quando.

Sing.	Io hauerà amato,	I	thou
	Tu hauerà amato,	he	shall
	Colui hauerà amato,		
	Noi hauerèmo amato,	whē	we
Plur.	Voi hauerete amato,	you	haue
	Coloro haueràno amato,	they	loued

Th'infinitiue mode: Present tense.

Amare. to loue.

Preterperfectense.

Hauere amato, to haue loued.

Future tense.

Douere amare
 Essere per amare
 Hauere ad amare

To be to loue, or to loue
 Sherafter.

OF VERBES.

Participles

Amante, louing:

Amanti, louing:

Present tense.

Amando Io, Tu, Colui, Noi, Voi Coloro: I,
thou, he, we, you, they louing.

Preterperfectense.

Gerüdes

Hauendo amato Io, Tu, Colui, Noi, Voi,
Coloro: I, thou, he, we, you, they hauing
loued.

Future tense.

Douendo amare *Io, tu, colui, noi, voi, co-*
Essendo per amare *loro*: I, thou, he, we,
Hauendo amare *you, they being, or*
shauing to loue.

The seconde Coniugation.

The Indicatiue mode: Present tense.

Sing. *Io T éngo: I holde.*
T u tiéni: thou holdest.
Colui tiéne: he holdeth.
Noi Teniamo: we holde.
 Plur. *Voi tenete: you holde.*
Coloro tengono: they holde.

Preter-

OF VERBES.

Preter imperfectense.

Io T enéna, and T enea.

Sing. *T u tenéui**Colui tenuéna, and tenea,**Noi teneuamo:*Plur. *Voi teneuate,**Coloro teneuano & teneano*

I	thou	helde		
he	we		or did	
we	you			holde.
you	they			

Preterperfectense.

Io T énni, and ho tenuto:

Sing. *T u tenest, & ha tenuto,**Colui ténne, & ha tenuto,**Noi tenemmo, and habbiamo*Plur. *tenuto,**Voi teneste, & ha uete tenuto,**Coloro tennero, and hanno to-*

I	thou	haue	
he	we		hilde.
we	you		
you	they		

Preterpluperfectense.

Io Hauena tenuto,

Sing. *T u haueni tenuto,**Colui hauena tenuto,**Noi hauemmo tenuto,*Plur. *Voi hauenate tenuto,**Coloro hauemano tenuto,*

I	thou	had hilde.
he	we	
we	you	
you	they	

OF VERBES.

Future tense.

	<i>Io Tenerò and Terro,</i>	<i>I</i>	
Sin.	<i>Tu tenerà, and terrai,</i>	<i>thou</i>	shall, or
	<i>Colui tenerà, and terra,</i>	<i>he</i>	will
	<i>Noi teneremo, and terremo,</i>	<i>we</i>	holde.
Plu.	<i>Voi tenerete, and terrete,</i>	<i>you</i>	
	<i>Coloro teneranno, & terrano.</i>	<i>they</i>	
	<i>Io voglio tenere, I will holde,</i>		
	<i>Tu voi tenere, thou wilt holde, &c. as in the indicative mode.</i>		

Th'imperative mode: Present tense.

	<i>Tieni tu: holde thou.</i>
Sing.	<i>Tenga colui, let hym holde.</i>
	<i>Non Tenere, holde not thou.</i>
	<i>Teniamo noi, let vs holde.</i>
Plur.	<i>Teniate voi, holde you.</i>
	<i>Tengano coloro, let them holde.</i>

Th'optatiue mode: Present tense.

	<i>O Dio Voglia ahe, &c.</i>
Sing.	<i>Io Tenga,</i>
	<i>Tu tenga,</i>
	<i>Colui tenga,</i>
	<i>Noi teniamo.</i>
Plur.	<i>Voi teniate,</i>
	<i>Coloro tengano,</i>

Preter-

OF VERBES.

Preterimperfectense.

	<i>O Dio voleffe che, &c.</i>
Sin.	<i>Io Tenessi.</i>
	<i>Tu tenessi,</i>
	<i>Colui tenesse,</i>
	<i>Noi tenessimo.</i>
Plu.	<i>Voi teneste.</i>
	<i>Coloro tenessero,</i>

Preterperfectense.

	<i>O Dio voglia che, &c.</i>
Sin.	<i>Io Habbia tenuto.</i>
	<i>Tu habbi tenuto,</i>
	<i>Colui habbia tenuto.</i>
	<i>Noi habbiamo tenuto.</i>
Plu.	<i>Voi habbiate tenuto,</i>
	<i>Coloro habbiana tenuto</i>

Preterpluperfectense.

	<i>O Dio Volefso che, &c.</i>
Sin.	<i>Io Hanessi tenuto.</i>
	<i>Tu hanessi tenuto,</i>
	<i>Colui hanesse tenuto.</i>
	<i>Noi hanessimo tenuto.</i>
Plu.	<i>Voi hanestie tenuto,</i>
	<i>Coloro hanessero tenuto</i>

OF VERBES.

Future tense.

O Dio Voglia che, &c.

Sing.	<i>Io Ténga da qua innanzi.</i>	I	thou	Sing.	<i>Io Tenerei, Terrei, Tenersa, and Terria.</i>	I	thou
	<i>Tu Tenga da qua innanzi.</i>	God	he		<i>Tu tenerèsti & terresti,</i>	he	
	<i>Colui tenga da qua innanzi.</i>	graūt	hereaf		<i>Colui tenerèbbe, terrebbe, teneria, & terria.</i>		
	<i>Noi Teniamo da qua innanzi,</i>	that	ter.		<i>Noi teneremmo & terremmo,</i>	if	
Plur.	<i>Voi teniate da qua innanzi.</i>	we		Plur.	<i>Voi tenerèste & terreste,</i>	we	
	<i>Coloro tengano da qua innanzi.</i>	you			<i>coloro tenerebbono, terrebbono, teneriano, and terriano.</i>	you	
		they				they	

The subiunctive mode: Present tense.

Concia sia cosa che.

Sing.	<i>Io Tenga,</i>	I	thou	Sing.	<i>Io Habbia tenuto: when I haue helde.</i>	I	thou
	<i>Tu tengua,</i>	for	he		<i>Tu habbi tenuto, when thou hast helde. &c. As</i>	he	
	<i>Colui tenga,</i>	as muche	we		<i>in the optatiue mode.</i>	we	
	<i>Noi Teniamo,</i>	as	you			you	
Plur.	<i>Voi teniate,</i>		they			they	
	<i>Coloro Tengano,</i>						

Preterimperfetense.

Auegnache.

Io Tenesse, Although I helde or did holde.*Tu tenessi*, Although thou heldest or didest hold, &c. As in the optatiue mode.

Other-

OF VERBES.

Otherwise, Se,

Sing.	<i>Io Tenerei, Terrei, Tenersa, and Terria.</i>	I	thou
	<i>Tu tenerèsti & terresti,</i>	he	
	<i>Colui tenerèbbe, terrebbe, teneria, & terria.</i>		
	<i>Noi teneremmo & terremmo,</i>	if	
Plur.	<i>Voi tenerèste & terreste,</i>	we	
	<i>coloro tenerebbono, terrebbono, teneriano, and terriano.</i>	you	
		they	

Preterperfectense.

Quando.

*Io Habbia tenuto: when I haue helde.**Tu habbi tenuto, when thou hast helde. &c. As in the optatiue mode.*

Otherwyse. Che.

Sing.	<i>Io Hauerèi, and Haueria tenuto,</i>	I	thou
	<i>Tu hauerest i tenuto,</i>	he	
	<i>Colui hauerèbbe & haueria tenuto,</i>		
	<i>Noi haueremmo tenuto,</i>	that	
Plur.	<i>Voi hauereste tenuto,</i>	we	
	<i>Coloro hauerebbono, & haueriano tenuto.</i>	you	
		they	

Preterpluperfetcence.

Poiche.

{*Io Hauessi tenuto*, Since I had helde.{*Tu Hauessi tenuto*, Since thou haddest helde, &c
as in the Optatiue mode.

Future tense.

Quando

{*Io Hauerò tenuto*.
Sngl. {*Tu hanerai tenuto*.{*Colui hauerà tenuto*.{*Noi hauerremo tenuto*.{*Voi hauerete tenuto*.{*Coloro hauerão tenuto*.

{ I thou shall
 whē he haue
 we helde
 you
 they }

The infinitiue mode: present tense.

Tenere.

To holde.

Preterperfectense.

Hauer tenuto.

To haue helde.

Future tense.

Dower tenere

Effer per tenere

Hanere à tenere

{ To be to holde, or to holde her-
after.

Participles {*Tenente*, holding. *Tenuto*, helde.{*Tenenti*, holding. *Tenuti*, helde,
Present

Presente tense.

Tenendo, Holding.

Preterperfectense.

Hauendo tenuto, hauing helde.

Gerudes

Future tense.

Dowiendo tenere } Being, or hauing to

Hanendo à tenere } holde.

{*Effiendo per tenere*}

The thirde Coniugation.

Th' Indicatiue mode: Present tense

{*Io Lèggo*: I reade.Singul. {*Tu Leggi*: thou readest.{*Colui Legge*, he readeth.{*Noi Leggiamo*: we reade.Plur. {*Voi Leggete*: you reade.{*Coloro Leggono*: they reade.

Preterperfectense.

{*Io Leggèna*, and *Leggèa*.Sngl. {*Tu Leggesi*.{*Colui Leggena* and *Leggea*,{*Noi Leggenamo*.Plur. {*Voi Leggenate*.{*Coloro Leggenano* & *leggeano*

{ I thou did
 thou he reade.
 we
 you
 they }

OF VERBES
Preterperfectense.

	<i>Io Lessi, and Ho letto,</i>	I	
Sing.	<i>Tu leggesti, & hai letto,</i>	thou	
	<i>Colui lessse, & ha letto,</i>	he	
	<i>Noi Leggēmo, and habbiamo letto.</i>	we	
			haue reade
Plur.	<i>Voi leggēste, and haue te letto.</i>	you	
	<i>Coloro lessero, and hanno letto,</i>	they	

Preterpluperfetense

	<i>Io hauēua letto.</i>	I	
Sing.	<i>Tu hauēui letto.</i>	thou	
	<i>Colui hauēua letto,</i>	he	had reade
	<i>Noi Hauēuamo letto,</i>	we	
Plur.	<i>Voi hauēuate letto,</i>	you	
	<i>Coloro hauēuano letto.</i>	they	

Future tense.

	<i>Io Leggerò.</i>	I	
Sing.	<i>Tu Leggeràs,</i>	thou	
	<i>Colui Leggerà,</i>	he	
	<i>Noi Leggeremo.</i>	we	shall or will reade.
Plur.	<i>Voi leggerete,</i>	you	
	<i>Coloro leggeranno.</i>	they	

*Io Voglio leggere, I will reade.
Tu Voi leggere, thou wilte reade, &c. as in Indicative mode.*

OF VERBES

Th' imperative mode: Present tensc.

Singul.	<i>Leggi tu, Readie thou.</i>	I	
	<i>Legga colui, let him reade.</i>	thou	
	<i>Leggiamo noi, let vs reade.</i>	he	
Plur.	<i>Leggēte voi, reade you.</i>	we	
	<i>Leggano coloro, let them reade.</i>	you	
	<i>Non Leggere, reade not thou.</i>	they	

O Dio Vogla che, &c.

Sing.	<i>Io Legga,</i>	I	
	<i>Tu Legga,</i>	thou	
	<i>Colui Legga,</i>	he	
	<i>Noi Leggiamo,</i>	we	
Plur.	<i>Voi Leggiate,</i>	you	
	<i>Coloro Leggano,</i>	they	

Preterimperfetense.

O Dio Voleffe che, &c.

Sing.	<i>Io Leggessi.</i>	I	
	<i>Tu Leggessi,</i>	thou	reades
	<i>Colui Leggesse,</i>	he	or did
	<i>Noi Leggessimo,</i>	we	
Plur.	<i>Voi Leggete,</i>	you	
	<i>Coloro leggessero,</i>	they	

Preterfectense.

O Dio Voglia che, &c.

Sing.	<i>Io Habbia letto,</i>	I	
	<i>Tu habbi letto,</i>	God	thou
	<i>Colui habbia letto,</i>	graūt	he
	<i>Noi habbiamo letto,</i>	that	whee
Plur.	<i>Voi habbiate letto,</i>	you	reade
	<i>Coloro habbiano letto,</i>	they	

Preterpluperfectense.

O Dio volesse che, &c.

Sing.	<i>Io Haueſſi letto,</i>	I	
	<i>Tu haueſſi letto,</i>	I wolde	thou
	<i>Colui haueſſe ietto,</i>	to God	he
	<i>Noi Haueſſimo letto,</i>	that	whee
Plur.	<i>Voi haueſte letto,</i>	you	reade
	<i>Coloro haueſſero letto</i>	they	

Future tense.

O Dio Vogliache, &c.

Sing.	<i>Io Legga da qua innanzi,</i>	I	
	<i>Tu Legga da qua innanzi,</i>	thou	
	<i>Colui Legga, da qua innanzi,</i>	God	he
	<i>Noi Leggiamo da qua innanzi,</i>	graūt	reade
Plur.	<i>Voi Leggiate da qua innanzi,</i>	that	hereafter
	<i>Coloro leggano da qua innanzi,</i>	you	
		they	

The subiunctive mode: Present tense.

Concia ſia cosa che.

Sing.	<i>Io Legga,</i>	I	
	<i>Tu Legga,</i>	for	thou
	<i>Colui Legga,</i>	asmuche	he
	<i>Noi Leggiamo,</i>	as	whee
Plur.	<i>Voi Leggiate,</i>	you	
	<i>Coloro Leggano,</i>	they	

Preterimperfectense.

Auegna che.

Io Leggessi, Although I reade or did reade.
Tu leggessi, although thou readest or didest reade
 &c. as in the Optatiue mode.

Otherwise, Se.

Sing.	<i>Io Leggerei, and Leggeria,</i>	I	
	<i>Tu Leggeresti,</i>	thou	
	<i>Colui Leggerebbe, and Leg-</i>	he	
	<i>geria,</i>	sholde	
	<i>Noi Leggeremmo,</i>	whee	
Plur.	<i>Voi Leggereste,</i>	you	
	<i>Coloro Leggerebbono, and</i>	they	
	<i>Leggeriano,</i>		

Preterperfectense.

Quando.

Io Habbia letto, when I haue reade.
Tu Habbi letto, when thou hast reade, &c. as in
 the optatiue mode.

Otherwayes, Che.

Sing. { *Io Hauerei*, and *Ha-*
ueria letto,
Tu hauerest letto,
Colui hauerebbe, and
haueria letto,
Noi haueremmo letto,

Plu. { *Voi hauereste letto,*
Coloro hauerebbono &
haueriano letto,

Preterpluperfetence.

Poiche.

{ *Io Haueſſi letto*, Since I had reade.
Tu Haueſſi letto, Since thou haddest reade, &c.
 as in the optatiue mode.

Future tense.

Quando.

Sing. { *Io Hauerò letto.*
Tu hauerà letto,
Colui hauerà letto,
Noi hauerèmo letto,

Plu. { *Voi hauerete letto,*
Coloro hauerāno letto,

The Infinitiue mode: Present tense,

Leggere, to reade.

Preterperfectense.

Hauér letto, to haue reade.

I	}	shold
thou		
chat	he	hauē
whee		
you	reade	Participles
they		

*Douér Leggère**Hauera Leggère**Esser per Leggère*

To be to reade, or to reade

Shereafter.

{ *Legente*, reading. *Letto*, reade.{ *Legenti*, reading. *Letti*, reade.

Present tense.

Legéndo, reading.

Preterperfectense.

Geiūdes { *Hauendo letto*, hauing reade.

Future tense.

{ *Douendo leggere*
Hauendo da leggere. } Being, or hauing
Essendo per leggere } to reade.

The fourth Coniugation.

Th' Indicatiue mode: Present tensc.

Io Odo, I heare.Singul. { *Tu Odi*, thou hearest.{ *Colui Ode*, he heareth.Plur. { *Noi Vdiamo*, we heare.{ *Voi Vdire*, you heare.{ *Coloro Qdono*, they heare.

Future tense.

OF VERBES.

Preterimperfectense.

Sin.	<i>Io Vdīua.</i>	I	thou
	{ <i>Tu vđini;</i>	{ he	heard or
	{ <i>Colui vđīua,</i>	{ wee	did heare.
Plu.	<i>Noi vđīamo,</i>	wee	
	{ <i>Voi vđinate,</i>	{ you	
	{ <i>Coloro vđīano & vđiano</i>	{ they	

Preterperfectense.

Sing.	<i>Io Vdi, vđij, and hō vđito,</i>	I	thou
	{ <i>Tu vđisti, and hāi vđito,</i>	{ he	haue
	{ <i>Colui vdi, and ha vđito,</i>	{ wee	heard.
Plu.	<i>Noi Vdīimo, and Habbiamo vđito,</i>		
	{ <i>Voi vđiste & hauete vđito,</i>	{ you	
	{ <i>Coloro vđirono, vđiron, vđiro, vdir, and hanno vđito.</i>	{ they	

Preterpluperfectense.

Sing.	<i>Io Hanera Vdito,</i>	I	thou
	{ <i>Tu hanēm Vdito,</i>	{ he	had heard
	{ <i>Colui hanēua vđito,</i>	{ wee	
	<i>Noi hanēiamo vđito,</i>		
Plu.	{ <i>Voi hanēuate vđito,</i>	{ you	
	{ <i>Coloro hanēano vđito,</i>	{ they	

Future tensē.

Sing.	<i>Io Vdīro,</i>	I	shall or will
	{ <i>Tu vđirà,</i>	{ thou	heare.
	{ <i>Colui vđrà,</i>	{ he	

Plur.

OF VERBES.

<i>Noi Vdīremo,</i>	I	shall or will
{ <i>Voi vđirete,</i>	{ thou	you heare.
{ <i>Coloro vđiràmo,</i>	{ they	

*Io Voglio vđire, I will heare.**Tu Vos vđire, thou wilt heare, &c.*

Th'imperative mode Present tense.

*Odi tu: heare thou.*Sing. *Oda colui, let him heare.**Non Vdire, heare not thou.**Vdiamo noi, let vs heare.*Plur. *Vdite voi, heare you.**Odano coloro, let them heare,*

Th'optatiue mode: Present tense.

*O Dio, Voglia che, &c.*Sing. *Io Oda,* I
Tu Oda, thou
Colui Oda, he
Noi Odiamo, weePlur. *Voi Odiate,* you
Coloro Odano, they

Preterimperfectense.

O Dio Voleffe che, &c.

Sin.	<i>Io Vdissi,</i>	I	shall or will
	{ <i>Tu vđissi,</i>	{ thou	heared or
	{ <i>Colui vđisse,</i>	{ he	did heare
	<i>Noi vđissimo,</i>	{ we	
Plu.	{ <i>Voi vđiste,</i>	{ you	
	{ <i>Coloro vđissero,</i>	{ they	

F iiiij

OF VERBES.

Preterperfect tense.

O Dio Voglia che, &c.

	<i>Io Habbia vđito,</i>	<i>I</i>		
Sin.	<i>Tu habbia vđito,</i>	<i>thou</i>		
	<i>Colui habbiti vđito,</i>	<i>he</i>	<i>hane</i>	
	<i>Noi habbiamo vđito,</i>	<i>graūt</i>	<i>we</i>	<i>heard</i>
Plu.	<i>Voi habbiate vđito,</i>	<i>that</i>	<i>you</i>	
	<i>Coloro habbiano vđito,</i>		<i>they</i>	

Preterpluperfect tense.

O dio Voleſſo che, &c.

	<i>Io Hauēſſi vđito,</i>	<i>I</i>		
Sin.	<i>Tu hauēſſi vđito,</i>	<i>thou</i>		
	<i>Colui hauēſſe vđito,</i>	<i>I wolde</i>	<i>he</i>	<i>had</i>
	<i>Noi Hauēſſimo vđito,</i>	<i>to God</i>	<i>wee</i>	<i>heard</i>
Plu.	<i>Voi hauēſſe vđito,</i>	<i>that</i>	<i>you</i>	
	<i>Coloro hauēſſero vđito,</i>		<i>they</i>	

Future tense.

O Dio Voglia che, &c.

	<i>Io Oda da qua innazi,</i>	<i>I</i>		
Sin.	<i>Tu Oda da qua innazi</i>	<i>thou</i>		
	<i>Colui Oda da qua innazi,</i>	<i>he</i>		
	<i>Noi Vdiamo da qua innazi,</i>	<i>god</i>	<i>we</i>	<i>heare</i>
		<i>graūt</i>		
	<i>Voi Vdiate da qua innazi,</i>	<i>that</i>	<i>you</i>	<i>hereafter.</i>
Plu.	<i>Coloro Odano da qua innazi,</i>		<i>they</i>	

The

OF VERBES.

The subiunctive mode: Present tense.

Concia ſia cosa che, &c.

	<i>Io Oda</i>	<i>I</i>		
Sing.	<i>Tu Oda,</i>		<i>for</i>	<i>thou</i>
	<i>Colui Oda,</i>		<i>as muche</i>	<i>he</i>
	<i>Noi Vdiamo,</i>		<i>as</i>	<i>we</i>
Plur.	<i>Voi Vdiate,</i>			<i>you</i>
	<i>Coloro Odano,</i>			<i>they</i>

Preterimperfect tense.

Auegna che.

	<i>Io Vdissi,</i>	<i>I</i>		
Sin.	<i>Tu Vdissi,</i>	<i>thou</i>		
	<i>Colui Vdasse,</i>		<i>Although</i>	<i>he</i>
	<i>Noi Vdissimo,</i>		<i>heard or</i>	<i>we</i>
Plu.	<i>Voi Vdiste,</i>		<i>did heare</i>	<i>you</i>
	<i>Coloro Vdissero</i>			<i>they</i>

Otherwise, &c:

	<i>Io Vdirei, vdiria.</i>	<i>I</i>		
Sing.	<i>Tu Vdiresti,</i>	<i>thou</i>		
	<i>Colui Vdirebbe, and</i>	<i>he</i>		
	<i>vdiria.</i>			
	<i>Noi Vdiremmo,</i>			
Plur.	<i>Voi Vdireste,</i>			
	<i>Coloro Vdirebbono, &c.</i>			
	<i>vdiriano.</i>			

Preterperfectense.

Quando.

Sing.	Io Habbia vdito, Tu habbia vdito, Colui habbia vdito, Noi habbiamo vdito,	I thou he we	whē he we you	haue heard.
Plur.	Voi habbiate vdito, Coloro habbiano vdito,	you they		

Otherwise, Che.

Sing.	Io Hauerei and Haueria vdito, Tu haueresti vdito, Colui hauerebbe and haueria vdito,	I thou he we	that	shold haue heard.
Plur.	Noi Hauerēmo vdito, Voi hauereste vdito, Coloro hauerebbono & haueriano vdito,	you they		

Preterpluperfectense.

Posche.

Sing.	Io Hauessi vdito, Tu Hauessi vdito, Colui hauesse vdito, Noi hauesimo vdito,	I thou he we	Since that	had heard
Plur.	Voi haueste vdito, Coloro hauessero vdito	you they		

Future

Future tense.

Quando.

Sing.	Io hauerà Vdito: Tu hauerài vdito, Colui hauerà vdito, Noi hauerèmo vdito,	I thou he we	whē he we you	shall haue heard.
Plur.	Voi hauerete vdito, Coloro haueranno vdito.	you they		

The Infinitive mode: Present tense.

Vdare, to heare.

Preterperfectense.

Hauere vdito, to haue heard.

Future tense.

Douere vdire	To be to heare, or to heare.
Hauere ad vdire	
Essere per vdire.	Shereafter.

Participles

Vdiente, hearing: vdito heard.

Vdenti, hearing: vditi heard.

Present tense.

Odendo,	Hearing.
	Preterperfectense.
Hauendo vdito,	Hauing heard.
	Future tense.
Douendo Vdare	Being or hauing
Essendo per vdire	to heare.
Hauendo ad vdire	

And because th' Italian tonge doth lack a Verbe passiue: & can not expresse the passiue voyce, without the helpe of this Verbe *Sono*: therfore we must first declyne this verbe before we can proceede to th' other.

The Indicatiue mode: Present tense.

Io Sono: I am.
Sing. *Tu Sei*: thou art.
Colui E: he is.

Noi Siamo: we are or be.
Plu. *Voi Sete*: you are or be.
Coloro Sono: they are or be.

Preterimperfectense.

Io Era, I was.
Sing. *Tu Eri*, thou wast.
Colui Era, he was.
Noi Eravamo, and *Eramo*, we were.
Plu. *Voi Eravate*, you were.
Coloro Erano, they were.

Preterperfectense.

Io Fui, and *Sono stato*,
Sing. *Tu Fosti*, and *Sei stato*,
Colui Fu, and *E stato*,
Noi Fummo, and *Siamo stati*,
Plu. *Voi Foste*, and *Sete stati*,
Coloro Furono, *Furo*, *Furo*,
and *Sono stati*.

<i>I</i>	<i>thou</i>
<i>he</i>	
<i>we</i>	

haue ben.

Preter-

Preterpluperfectense.

<i>Io Era stato</i> ,	<i>I</i>
<i>Tu Eri stato</i> ,	<i>thou</i>
<i>Colui Era stato</i> .	<i>he</i>
<i>Noi Eravamo stati</i> ,	<i>we</i>
<i>Voi Eravate stati</i> .	<i>you</i>
<i>Coloro Erano stati</i> .	<i>they</i>

Future tense.

<i>Io Sarò</i> , and <i>Fia</i> .	<i>I</i>
<i>Tu Sarai</i> ,	<i>thou</i>
<i>Colui Sarà</i> , <i>Fia</i> , and <i>Fié</i> ,	<i>he</i>
<i>Noi Saremo</i> ,	<i>we</i>
<i>Voi Saréte</i> ,	<i>you</i>
<i>Coloro Saranno</i> , & <i>Fiano</i> ,	<i>they</i>

Th'imperatiue mode: Present tense.

<i>Sij</i> , <i>Sia</i> , and <i>Siè tu</i> , Be thou.	<i>I</i>
<i>Sia</i> , and <i>Siè colui</i> , Let him be	<i>thou</i>
<i>Siamo noi</i> , Let vs be.	<i>he</i>
<i>Siáte voi</i> , Be you.	<i>we</i>
<i>Siano coloro</i> , Let them be.	<i>you</i>

The Optatiue mode: Present tense.

<i>O Dio voglia</i> , <i>Dio voglia</i> , <i>o Dio che</i> , <i>o che</i> ,	<i>I</i>
<i>Io Sia</i> ,	<i>thou</i>
<i>Tu Sij</i> , <i>Sia</i> , and <i>Sie</i> ,	<i>go d</i>
<i>Colui Sia</i> ,	<i>graunt</i>
<i>Noi Siamo</i> ,	<i>he</i>
<i>Voi Siáte</i> ,	<i>that</i>
<i>Coloro Siano</i> , & <i>Sieno</i> ,	<i>we</i>
	<i>you</i>
	<i>they</i>

Preterimperfectense.

O Dio Volesse, Dio volesse, &
Dio, che, ô che.

	<i>Io Fóssi, & Fússi,</i>	<i>I</i>	<i>thou</i>	
Sing.	<i>Tu Fossi, & Fussi,</i>	<i>Wolde</i>	<i>he</i>	
	<i>Colui fosse, & fusse,</i>	<i>to God</i>	<i>we</i>	<i>were.</i>
	<i>Noi Fossimo, and</i>			
Plur.	<i>fussimo,</i>	<i>that</i>		
	<i>Voi foste, & fuste,</i>		<i>you</i>	
	<i>Coloro fossero, and</i>		<i>they</i>	
	<i>fussero.</i>			

Preterperfectense.

O Dio Voglia, &c.

	<i>Io Sia stato,</i>	<i>I</i>	<i>thou</i>	
Sing.	<i>Tu Systato,</i>	<i>God</i>	<i>he</i>	<i>haue ben.</i>
	<i>Colui Sia stato,</i>	<i>graút</i>	<i>we</i>	
	<i>Noi Siamo stati,</i>			
Plur.	<i>Voi State st.iti,</i>	<i>that</i>	<i>you</i>	
	<i>Coloro Siano stati,</i>		<i>they</i>	

Preterpluperfectense.

O Dio volesse, che, &c.

	<i>Io Fossistato,</i>	<i>I</i>	<i>thou</i>	
Sing.	<i>Tu Fossistato,</i>	<i>I wold</i>	<i>she</i>	
	<i>Colui Fosse statu,</i>	<i>to god</i>	<i>we</i>	<i>had ben</i>
	<i>Noi Fossimo statu,</i>			
Plur.	<i>Voi Foste statu,</i>	<i>that</i>	<i>you</i>	
	<i>Coloro Fossero statu,</i>		<i>they</i>	

Future

Future tense.

O Dio vogliache, &c.

	<i>Io Sia da quainanzi,</i>	<i>I</i>	<i>thou</i>
Sing.	<i>Tu Sij da qua innanzi,</i>	<i>Colui Sia da qua innanzi,</i>	<i>he</i>
		<i>Noi Siamo da qua in-</i>	<i>be</i>
Plur.	<i>nanzi,</i>	<i>nanzi,</i>	<i>here-</i>
		<i>Voi Siate da qua innanzi,</i>	<i>after</i>
		<i>Coloro Siano da qua in-</i>	<i>we</i>
		<i>nanzi.</i>	<i>you</i>
			<i>they</i>

The subiunctive mode: Present tense.

Concio sia cosa che.

	<i>Io Sia,</i>	<i>I am.</i>
Sing.	<i>Tu Sij,</i>	<i>thou art.</i>
	<i>Colui Sia,</i>	<i>he is.</i>
	<i>Noi Siamo,</i>	<i>we are.</i>
Plur.	<i>Voi Siate,</i>	<i>you are.</i>
	<i>Coloro Siano,</i>	<i>they are.</i>

Preterimperfectense.

Anegnache.

	<i>Io Fússi,</i>	<i>I</i>	<i>thou</i>
Singul.	<i>Tu Fússi,</i>	<i>Colui Fuisse,</i>	<i>he</i>
		<i>Noi Fussimo,</i>	<i>were.</i>
Plur.	<i>Voi Foste,</i>		
	<i>Coloro füssero,</i>		

OF VERBES.

Otherwise, Se.

Singu.	<i>Io Sarei, and Saria.</i>	I thou he	if	should
	<i>Tu Saresti,</i> <i>Colui Sarebbe, and</i> <i>Saria.</i>	we you they		be.
Plur.	<i>Noi Saremmo,</i> <i>Voi Sareste,</i> <i>Coloro Sarebbono, &</i> <i>sariano,</i>			

Preterperfectense.

Quando.

Sin.	<i>Io Sia stato,</i>	I thou he	when	haue ben.
	<i>Tu Sii stato,</i> <i>Colui Sia stato,</i>	we you they		
Plu	<i>Noi Siamo stati,</i> <i>Voi State stati,</i>			
	<i>Coloro Siano stati,</i>			

Otherwise, Che.

Sin.	<i>Io Sarci, & Saria stato</i>	I thou he	that	sholde
	<i>Tu Saresti stato,</i> <i>Colui Sarebbe & Saria</i> <i>stato,</i>	we you they		haue ben.
Plu	<i>Noi Saremmo stati</i>			
	<i>Voi Sureste stati,</i> <i>Coloro sarebbono and</i> <i>sariano stati.</i>			

Preter-

OF VERBES.

Preterpluperfectense.

Porche.

Sin.	<i>Io Fussi stato,</i>	I thou he	Since	
	<i>Tu Fussi stato,</i> <i>Colui Fuisse stato,</i>	wee you they	that	had ben:
Plu	<i>Noi Fussimo stati,</i> <i>Voi Fuste stati,</i>			
	<i>Coloro fussero stati,</i>			

Future tensc.

Quando.

Sin.	<i>Io Saro stato,</i>	I thou he	shall	
	<i>Tu Sarai stato,</i> <i>Colui sarastato,</i>	wee you they	when	haue ben.
Plu	<i>Noi Saremo stati,</i> <i>Voi sarete stati,</i>			
	<i>Coloro saranno stati,</i>			

Th'infinitive mode: Present tensc.

Essere, to be.

Preterperfectense.

Essere stato, to haue ben.

Future tensc.

Dou'er Essere,
Hauere ad Essere, } To be to be, or to haue to be.

Participles } Stato, stata, and sato, suta, bene.
 } Stati, state: and suti, sute, benc.

OF VERBES.

Present tense.

Essendo, Being.

Preterperfectense.

Gerüdes *Essendo, stato, stata, stati, state : Hauing ben.*

Future tense.

Douendo essere { Being, or hauing
Hauendo ad essere { to be.
Essendo per essere.

The declining of a Verbe passiuē of
the first Coniugation.

The Indicatiue mode: Present tense.

Singul. *Io Sono amato, I am loued.*
Tu Sei amato, thou art loued.
Colui E amato: si ama, amasi, he is loued.
Noi Siamo amati, we are loued.
Plur. *Voi Sete amati, you are loued.*
Coloro Sono amati: si amano, amonosi, and amansi, they are loued.

Preterimperfectense.

Singu. *Io Era amato,* {
Tu Eri amato, {
Colui Era amato, si {
amaua, amauasi. }

{
thou } was loued.
he }

Plur.

OF VERBES.

99

Noi Eravamo amati, { we
Voi Eravate amati, { you } were loued
Coloro Erano amati, { they }
si amauano, amauanosi, and amauansi.

Preterperfectense.

<i>Io Sono stato,</i> & <i>Fui amato,</i>	<i>I</i>	<i>thou</i>
<i>Tu Sei stato, & Fasti amato,</i>	<i>thou</i>	
<i>Colui È stato, and Fu amato:</i>	<i>he</i>	<i>haue ben loued.</i>
<i>si amo, amossi.</i>	<i>he</i>	
<i>Noi Siamo stati, and Fummo</i>	<i>we</i>	<i>we</i>
<i>amati.</i>	<i>you</i>	
<i>Voi Sete stati, & Foste amati</i>	<i>you</i>	<i>they</i>
<i>Coloro Sono stati and Furono amati: si amarono, Amaron, amaro, amar, & amaronosi, amaronsi, amarosi, amarsi.</i>	<i>they</i>	

Preterpluperfectense.

<i>Io Era stato amato,</i>	<i>I</i>	<i>thou</i>
<i>Tu Eri stato amato,</i>	<i>thou</i>	
<i>Colui Era stato amato,</i>	<i>he</i>	<i>had ben loued.</i>
<i>Noi erauamo stati amati,</i>	<i>we</i>	
<i>Voi erauate stati amati,</i>	<i>you</i>	<i>you</i>
<i>Coloro erano stati amati,</i>	<i>they</i>	

Future tense.

Sing. *Io Sarò amato,* {
Tu Sarai amato, {
Colui Sara amato: si a- {
*shalbelo-
 rá, amerassi,* }

G ij

Plur. { *Noi Saremo amati,* { we
Voi sarete amati, { you shall be.
Coloro saranno amati; { A. - They loued.
meranno, ameranno, and ameransi.

Th'imperatiue mode Present tense.

Sing. { *Sij amato tu:* Be thou loued.
Sia amato colui, si ami, amisi, Let him be loued.
Si amo amati noi, Let vs be loued.
Plu. Siate amati voi, be you loued.
Siano amati coloro, si amino, aminosi, &c aminsi,
 let them be loued.

Th'optatiue mode: Present tense.

O Dio, Voglia che, &c.

Sing. { *Io Sia amato,* { I thou
Tu sij amato, { God he
Colui sia amato, si ami, amisi, { graut be loued.
Noi Siamo amati, { that wee
 Plur. { *Voi siate amati,* { you
Coloro siano amati, { they
 si amino, aminosi, and aminsi.

Preterimperfectense.

O Dio Volesse che, &c.

Singul.

I
 thou
 were loued.
 I wolde he
 to God
 that wee
 you
 they
 Si *Io Fossi amato,*
 Sin. { *Tu fossi amato,*
Colui fosse amato, si amasse, amassesi,
Noi Fossimo amati
 Plu. { *Voi foste amati,*
Coloro fossero amati, si amassero, amasserosi, and amassersi.

Preterperfectense.

O Dio Voglia che, &c.

I
 God thou
 he haue
 we bene
 you loued
 they
 Si *Io sia stato amato,*
 Sin. { *Tu Sij stato amato,*
Colui sia stato amato, { graut he haue
Noi Siamo stati amati, { that we bene
 Plu. { *Voi Siate stati amati,*
Coloro siano stati amati,

Preterpluperfectense.

O Dio volesse che, &c.

I
 thou
 had ben loued.
 I wolde he
 to God
 that we
 you
 they
 Si *Io Fossi stato amato,*
 Sin. { *Tu fossi stato amato,*
Colui fosse stato amato.
Noi fossimo stati amati.
 Plu. { *Voi foste stati amati,*
Coloro fossero stati amati.

Future tense.

O dio Voleffe che, &c.

	<i>Io Sia amato da qua innanzi,</i>	I	
Sing.	<i>Tu Sia amato da qua innanzi,</i>	thou	be
	<i>Cotui sia amato da qua innanzi,</i>	he	loued
	<i>Noi Siamo amati da qua innanzi,</i>	we	here- after.
Plur.	<i>Voi Siate amati da qua innanzi.</i>	you	
	<i>Coloro siano amati da qua innanzi.</i>	they	

The subiunctive mode: Present tense.

Conciu siacosa che, &c.

Io Sia amato, For asmuch as I am loued.

Tu Sia amato, For asmuch as thou art loued, &c.
as in the Optatiue mode.

Preterimperfectense.

Auegna che.

Io Fossi amato, Although I were loued.

Tu Fossi amato, Although thou were loued, &c.
as in the Optatiue mode.

Other-

Otherwise, Se:

	<i>Io Sarei & Saria amato</i>	I	
Sing.	<i>Tu faresti amato,</i>	if thou	shold be
	<i>Cotui sarebbe & saria.</i>	he	sloued.
	<i>amato: si amerébbe, amerebbesi, si ameria, ameriasi.</i>		
Plur.	<i>Noi Saremmo amati,</i>	we	
	<i>Voi sareste amati,</i>	if you	shold be
	<i>Coloro Sarebbono and</i>	they	sloued.
	<i>sariano amati: si amerébbono, amerébbonosi, amereb- bonsi, si ameriano, amerianosi, & ameriansi.</i>		

Preterperfectense.

Concia siacosa che.

Io Sia stato amato: For asmuch as I haue benlo-
ued.

Tu Sia stato amato: For asmuch as thou hast bene-
ued, &c. As in the Optatiue mode.

Otherwise, Se.

	<i>Io Sarei, and Saria stato</i>	I	
Sing.	<i>amato,</i>	thou	shold
	<i>Tu faresisti stato amato,</i>	he	haue
	<i>Cotui sarebbe, and saria stato amato,</i>	bene	loued
	<i>Noi Saremmo stati amati,</i>	if	
Plur.	<i>Voi sareste stati amati,</i>	we	
	<i>Coloro sarebbono, and sa- riano stati amati,</i>	you	
		they	

G iiiij

Preterimperfectense.

Poi che.

Io Fossi stato amato, Since I had ben loued.

Tu fossi stato amato, Since thou haddest bene loued, &c. as in the Optatiue mode.

Future tense.

Quando.

Si. *Io Sarò stato amato*

Tu Sarài stato amato

Colui Sarà stato amato,

Pl. *Noi Saremo stati amati*,

Voi Sarete stati amati,

Coloro Saranno stati amati

I thou shall
when he haue
we bene
you lo-
they ued.

The Infinitiue mode: Present tense.

Essere amato; or *Amarsi*, to be loued.

Preterperfectense.

Essere stato amato, or *Essersi amato*, to haue ben loued.

Future tense.

Douere essere amato, *Douersi amare*, *Douere amarsi*,

Hauere ad essere amato, *Hauere ad amarsi*, *hauersi ad amare*.

Essere per amarsi, *Essersi per amare*, to be, to be loued: to haue to be loued.

Parti-

Amato, loued. Amati, loued.

Participles

Amata, loued. Amate, loued.

Present tense.

Essendo amato: & *Amadosi*: Being loued;

Preterperfectense.

Essendo stato amato: Hauing ben loued

Future tense.

Gerundes

Essendo per essere amato: *Essendo si per amare*: and *Essendo per amarsi*,

Douendo essere amato, *Douendo si amare*, and *Douendo amarsi*,

Hauendo ad essere amato, *Hauendosi ad amare*, and *Hauendo ad amarsi*: Being to be loued.

And bicausēt his Verbe *Ho* (I haue) commeth often in vse: as may be seene in the declining of the former Verbes: Therefore I haue thought good not t' omit the declining of it.

Th' Indicatiue mode: Present tense.

Io Ho, and *Haggio* poeticall: I haue.

Sing. *Tu Hai*: thou haste.

Colui Ha, and *Hanc* poeticall: he hath.

Noi Habbiamo: we haue.

Plur. *Voi hanete*: you haue.

Coloro hanno: they haue.

Preterimperfectense.

<i>Io Hauéna, and Hauéa,</i>	I	thou	
<i>Sin. Tu hauéni,</i>	he		
<i>Colui hauéua, and hauéa,</i>	wee	had.	
<i>Noi Hauéamo,</i>			
<i>Plur. Voi hauenáte,</i>	you		
<i>Coloro hauéuano, and haucano,</i>	they		

Preterperfectense.

<i>Io Hébbi, and Ho hauúto,</i>	I	thou	
<i>Sing. Tu hauésti, and hái hauúto,</i>	he	haue	
<i>Colui hébbe, and ha hauúto,</i>	wee	had.	
<i>Noi Hauemmo, and habbi-</i>			
<i>Plur. ámo hauúto,</i>			
<i>Voi hauëste, & haucto hauuto</i>	you		
<i>Coloro hébbero, and hanno</i>	they		
<i>hauúto,</i>			

Preterpluperfectense.

<i>Io Hauéua hauúto,</i>	I	thou	
<i>Sing. Tu hauéni hauúto</i>	he	had	
<i>Colui hauéua hauúto,</i>	wee	had.	
<i>Noi Hauenámo hauúto,</i>			
<i>Plur. Voi hauenáte hauúto,</i>	you		
<i>Coloro hauenáno hauúto,</i>	they		

Future tense.

<i>Io Hauerò, hauro, and Harrò,</i>	I	shall	
<i>Sing. Tu hauerai, haurai, and barrai,</i>	thou	haue	
<i>Colui haucrà, haurà, & barrà,</i>	he		

<i>Noi Haueremo, hauremo, &c</i>	wec
<i>harremo,</i>	
<i>Voi hauerete, haurete, and</i>	you shall
<i>harrete,</i>	haue.
<i>Coloro haucranno, haurnano,</i>	they
<i>and barranna,</i>	

Th'imperatiue mode: Present tense.

<i>Sing. Habbia tu, haue thou,</i>	
<i>Habbia colui, let him haue.</i>	
<i>Habbiamo noi, let vs haue,</i>	
<i>Plur. Habbiate voi, haue you,</i>	
<i>Habbiano coloro, let them haue.</i>	

The Optatiue mode: Present tense.

<i>Sing. O Dio voglia che, &c.</i>	
<i>Colui Habbia,</i>	
<i>Noi Habbiamo,</i>	
<i>Voi habbitate,</i>	
<i>Coloro habbiano,</i>	

Preterimperfectense.

<i>O Dio volesse che, &c.</i>	
<i>Colui hauesse,</i>	
<i>Noi Hauesimo,</i>	
<i>Voi haueste,</i>	
<i>Coloro hauessekó,</i>	

OF VERBES.

Preterperfectense.

O Dio Voglia che, &c.

	Io Habbia hanuto,	I	thou
Sin.	Tu habbia hanuto,	thou	he
	Colui habbia hanuto,	God	haue
	Noi Habbiamo hanuto,	graunt	had.
Plu.	Voi habbiate hanuto,	that	you
	Coloro habbiano hanuto		they

Preterpluperfectense.

O Dio volesse che, &c.

	Io Hauesse hanuto,	I	thou
Sin.	Tu hauesse hanuto,	thou	he
	Colui hauesse hanuto,	I wolde	had
	Noi Hauessimmo hanuto,	to God	whee
Plu.	Voi haueste hanuto,	that	you
	Coloro hauessero hanuto		thoy

Future tense.

O Dio voglia che, &c.

	Io Habbia da qua innazzo	I	thou
Sin.	Tu habbia da qua innazi,	thou	he
	Colui habbia da qua innanzi,	God	haue
	Noi Habbiamo da qua innanzi,	graunt	her- after
Plu.	Voi habbiate da qua innanzi,	that	you
	Coloro habbiano da qua innanzi,		they

The

OF VERBES.

The subiunctive mode: Present tense.

Concio sia cosa che.

Io Habbia, For asinuch as I haue.

Tu habbia, For asinuch as thou hast, &c. as in the Optatiue mode.

Preterimperfectense.

Auegna che.

Io Hauessi, Although I had.

Tu hauessi, Although thou haddest, &c. as in the Optatiue mode.

Otherwise, Se.

	Io Hauerës, haureì, & har- réi: Haueria, hauria, & harria,	I	thou	shold haue.
Sin.	Tu haueresti, hauresti, and barresti,	thou	he	
	Colui hauerébbe, haureébbe, and harrébbe: Haueria, hauria, and harria,	he		
	Noi Haueremmo, haurem- mo, and harremmo,	whee	shold haue.	
Plu.	Voi hauereste, haureste, & barreste,	you	they	
	Coloro hauerébbono, haure- ébbono, and harrébbono: Hauersano, hauria- no, and harriano.	they		

Preterperfectense.

*Concio sic cosache.**Io Habbia hauuto:* For asmuch as I haue had.*Tu hábbia hauuto:* For asmuch as thou hast had,
&c. as in the Optatiue mode.Otherwise, *O Che.*

S.	<i>Io hauerèi, and Haueria</i>	{	I	}	
	<i>hauuto,</i>				
T.	<i>Tu hauerest i hauuto,</i>	{	thou	}	
	<i>Colui hauerèbbe and ha-</i>				
N.	<i>ueria hauuto,</i>	{	he	}	shold
	<i>Noi Haueremmo hauuto,</i>				
C.	<i>Voi hauereste hauuto,</i>	{	that	}	haue
	<i>Coloro hauerébbono, and</i>				
	<i>haueriano, hauuto,</i>				had.

Preterpluperfectense.

*Poiche.**Io Hauessi hauuto:* Since I had had.*Tu hauessi hauuto:* Since thou haddest had, &c.
as in the Optatiue mode.

Future tense.

Quando.

S.	<i>Io Hauerò hauuto,</i>	{	I	}	
	<i>Tu hauerá hauuto,</i>				
T.	<i>Colui hauera hauuto,</i>	{	thou	}	when
	<i>Noi Haueremmo hauuto,</i>				
C.	<i>Voi hauereste hauuto,</i>	{	he	}	shall
	<i>Coloro haueráno hauuto</i>				
					wee
					you
					they

The

Th' Infinitiue mode: Present tense.

Hauere, to haue.

Preterperfectense.

Hauere hauuto, to haue had.

Future tense.

Douere hauere, To be to haue.
*Essere per hauere,*Participles *Hauente, hauing.* *Hauuto, ta, had.**Hauenti, hauing.* *Hauuti, te, had.*

Present tense.

Hauendo, hauing.

Preterperfectense.

Hauendo hauuto, hauing had.

Gerundes Future tense.

Douendo hauere Hauing, or being
Hauendo ad hauere to haue.
*Essendo per hauere*The declining of the Verbe
Andare: To go.

The Indicatiue mode: Present tense.

Singul. *Io Vo, and Vado, I go,*
Tu vui: thou goest,
Colui va, he goeth.

Sing. *Noi Andiamo*, wee god.
Plur. *Voi andate*, you go.
Coloro vanno, they go.

Preterimperfectense.

<i>Slo Andava,</i>	<i>I</i>	
Sing. <i>Tu andavi,</i>	thou	
<i>Colui andava,</i>	he	went or did go.
<i>Noi Andavamo,</i>	wee	
Plur. <i>Voi andavate,</i>	you	
<i>Coloro andavarono,</i>	they	

Preterperfectense.

<i>Slo Andai, and Sono andato,</i>	<i>I</i>	
Sing. <i>Tu andasti, & Sei andato,</i>	thou	
<i>Colui andò, and E andato,</i>	he	haue gon.
<i>Noi Andammo, & Siamo andati,</i>	we	
Plur. <i>Voi andaste, and Seite andati,</i>	you	
<i>Coloro andarono, & Sono andati,</i>	they	

Preterpluperfectense.

<i>Slo Era andato,</i>	<i>I</i>	
Sing. <i>Tu Eri andato,</i>	thou	
<i>Colui Era andato,</i>	he	had gone, or was gone.
<i>Noi Eravamo andati,</i>	we	
Plur. <i>Voi eravate andati,</i>	you	
<i>Coloro erano andati,</i>	they	

Future tense.

Sing. *Slo Anderò, and Andrò,* *I*
Tu anderai, and andrai, *thou* shall go.
Colui anderà, and andrà, *he*

Plur.

Sing. *Noi Anderemo, & andremo,* *i* we
Plur. *Voi anderete, and andrete,* *you* shal go.
Coloro anderanno, & andranno, *they*.

Th'imperatiue mode: Present tense.

Sing. *Slatu, go thou.*
Vada, and vadi colui, let him go.
Andiamonoi, let vs go.
Plur. *Andate voi, go you.*
Vadiano, and vadino coloro, let them go.

Th'optatiue mode: Present tense.

O Dio voglia che, &c.

<i>Slo Vada, and vadi,</i>	<i>I</i>	
Sing. <i>Tu vada, and vadi,</i>	thou	
<i>Colui vadi, and vadi,</i>	he	go.
<i>Noi Andiamo,</i>	we	
Plur. <i>Voi andiate,</i>	you	
<i>Coloro vadano, & vadino,</i>	they	

Preterimperfectense.

O Dio volesse che, &c.

<i>Slo Andassis,</i>	<i>I</i>	
Sing. <i>Tu andassis,</i>	thou	
<i>Colui andasse,</i>	he	went, or did
<i>Noi Andassimo,</i>	wee	
Plur. <i>Voi andaste,</i>	you	
<i>Coloro andassero,</i>	they	

H

Preterperfectense.

O Dio Voglia che, &c.

Sing.	<i>Io Sia andato,</i>	I	thou	
	<i>Tu Si andato,</i>	God	graut	he haue
	<i>Colui Sia andato,</i>		that	we gone
Plur.	<i>Noi Siamo andati,</i>		you	
	<i>Voi State andati,</i>		they	
	<i>Coloro Siano andati,</i>			

Preterpluperfectense.

O Dio volesse che, &c.

Sin.	<i>Io Fossi andato,</i>	I	thou	
	<i>Tu fossi andato,</i>	I	wolde	had
	<i>Colui fosse andato,</i>	he		gone
	<i>Noi Fossmo andati,</i>	to God	wec	
Plur.	<i>Voi foste andati,</i>	that	you	
	<i>Coloro fossero andati,</i>		they	

Future tense.

O Dio voglia che, &c.

Sin.	<i>Io Váda da qua innanzi</i>	I	thou	
	<i>Tu vada da qua innanzi</i>	he		
	<i>Colui vada da qua innanzi,</i>	God	Goe	
	<i>Noi Andiamo da qua innanzi,</i>	graut	wee	her- after
Plur.	<i>Voi Andiate da qua innanzi,</i>	that	you	
	<i>Coloro vadano da qua innanzi,</i>		they	

The
dit

The subiunctive mode; Present tense.

Concio sia cosa che.

Sin.	<i>Io Vada & Vadi,</i>	I	thou	
	<i>Tu vada & vadi;</i>	Colui vada & vadi	for as	he go.
		Noi Andiamo,	much,	wee
Plu	<i>Voi Andiate,</i>		as that	you
	<i>Coloro vadano,</i>			they

Preterimperfectense.

Avegna che.

Io Andassi. Although I went or did go.
Tu andussi. Although thou wentest; or diddest go, &c. as in the Optative mode.

Otherwise, Se.

Sin.	<i>Io Anderesi, Andrei, Andre-</i>	I	thou	
	<i>ria, and Andria,</i>	Colui anderesi, & Andresti	he	shoul
		Colui anderebbe, andreb-	be, Anderia, & Andria.	go.
		be, Anderia, & Andria.	we,	
Plu	<i>Voi Andremo,</i>	Not Andremmo, & An-	you	
		Coloro anderebbono, an-	they	
		derebbono, andriano, and andriano.		

Hij

Preterperfectense.

Concio sia cosa che.

{*Io Sia andato*, Forasmuch as I haue gone.

{*Tu Sij andato*, Forasmuch as thou hast gone, &c.
as in the Optatiue mode.

Otherwise, *Che.*

{*Io Saré*, &c. *Saria andato*)

Sin. {*Tu Sarèsti andato*,

{*Colui Sarebbe*, &c. *Saria
andato*,

{*Noi Saremmo andati*,

Plu. {*Voi Sareste andati*,

{*Coloro Sarèbbono*, & *Sa-
riano andati*.

<i>that</i>	I	thou	I	shold
	thou	he	thou	hauc
	he	we	he	gone.
	we	you	we	
	you	they	you	
	they		they	

Preterpluperfectense.

Poiche.

{*Io Fossi andato*, Since I had gone.

{*Tu fossi andato*, Since thou haddest gone, &c. as
in the Optatiue mode.

Future tense.

Quando.

{*Io Sarò andato*,

Sin. {*Tu Sarà andato*,

{*Colui Saria andato*,

{*Noi Saremo andati*,

Plu. {*Voi Sarète andati*,

{*Coloro Sarão andati*,

<i>whē</i>	I	thou	I	shall
	thou	he	thou	be
	he	wee	he	gont.
	wee	you	wee	
	you	they	you	
	they		they	

The

Th' Infinitiue mode : Present tense.

Andare.

To go.

Preterperfectense.

Essere andato,

To be gonnc.

Future tense.

Essere per andare,

Douere andare,

Hauere ad andare.

{ To be, or to haue to go.

Participles

{ *Andate*, going. *Andato, ta*: I to ta, gone

{ *Andati*, going. *Andatite*: I ti, I tc, gone

Présent tense.

Andando, Going.

Preterperfectense.

Essendo andato, Being gone.

Gerundes

Future tense.

Douendo andare,

Essendo per andare,

Hauendo andare,

{ Being, or hauing

{ to go.

I thinke good not to omit certaine wordes
vsed by Poets in the declining in this
Verbe : As in

The Indicatiue mode : Present tense.

Plu. { *Noi Gano*, we go. *Voi Gite*, you go.

Preterimperfectense.

Sing.	<i>Io Gida,</i>	I	
	<i>Tu Gui,</i>	thou	I
	<i>Colui Guo,</i>	he	went, or did go.
	<i>Noi Giano,</i>	wee	
Plur.	<i>Voi Giute,</i>	you	
	<i>Coloro Giuno,</i>	they	

Preterperfectense.

Sing.	<i>Io Gy,</i>	I	
	<i>Tu Gisti,</i>	thou	
	<i>Colui Gis,</i>	he	haue gonie!
	<i>Noi Gimmo,</i>	wee	
Plur.	<i>Voi Gisti,</i>	you	
	<i>Coloro Girono,</i>	they	

Future tensc.

Sing.	<i>Io Giro,</i>	I	
	<i>Tu Gira,</i> or <i>Irai,</i>	thou	
	<i>Colui Gira,</i>	he	shall go.
	<i>Noi Giremo,</i>	wee	
Plur.	<i>Voi Girete,</i> or <i>Irete,</i>	you	
	<i>Coloro Giramo,</i>	they	

Th'imperatiue mode Present tense.

Plur. { *Gite* or *Ite* *Voi*, Go you.

The Optatiue mode: Preterimperfectense.

O che.

Singul.

<i>Io Gissi,</i>	I	
<i>Tu Gissi,</i>	thou	
<i>Colui Gisse,</i>	he	went, or did
<i>Noi Gissimo,</i>	wee	go.
<i>Voi Giste,</i>	you	
<i>Coloro Gissero,</i>	they	

The subiunctive mode: Present tense.

Concio sia cosa che.

Plur. { *Voi Giute*, Forasmuch as you go.

Preterimperfectense.

Auegna che.

Io Gissi, Tu Gissi, &c. as in the Optatiue.

Otherwise, Se:

<i>Io Girei,</i>	I	
<i>Tu Giresti,</i>	thou	
<i>Colui Girebbe,</i>	he	should go.
<i>Noi Giremmo,</i>	wee	
<i>Voi Gireste and Gi-</i>	you	
<i>restes,</i>		

The other tenses are declined with these participles *Gito*, and *Ito,ta*: *Giti* and *Iti,te*: (gonne) with *Io Sono, Solera, Io sia, Io fassi*, &c. as before in the declining of the Verbe *Andare*.

The Infinitiue mode: Present tense.

Gire and Ire,

Togo. Verbi
H iiiij

Bycause there is somewhat more to doe, in forming of the Preterperfectenses, then of the other tenses; I haue thought good to say something briefly thereof.

Therefore all Preterperfectenses of th' Indicatiō mode, of Verbes of the first Coniugation, do ende in *Ai*: as *Amai*, of the verbe *Amo*: *Cantai* of *Canto*: *Parlai* of *Parlo*: *Mangiai* of *Mangio*: and *Pagai* of the Verbe *Pago*.

There are excepted certaine Verbes which in the Present tense are of one syllable; For *Sto* hath *stēi*, and *stēti*: *Dō* hath *Dēi*, *Dēti*, and *Diedi*: *Fo* or *Faccio* hath *Fei*, and *Fēti*.

All Verbs of the second Coniugation, that haue *C* as it were a proper and peculiar letter, doe make their Preterperfectenses in *cque*: as of *Piacco* *Piacqui*: the first person Singular, and *cque*, as *Piacque* the thirde. So of *Tacco*, *Tacqui*, and *Tacque*: of *Giacco*, *Giacqui*, and *Giacque*.

But such as haue *Z*, in the Présent tense, do adde *S* in the Preterperfectense; as of *Vaglio*, is made *Valsi*: of *Doglio*, *Dolli*: But *Voglio* hath in verse *Volfi*, and in prose *Volfi*: Howbeit, I wolde more willingly yse the forther in prose, as (in my iudgement) the least affected.

Againe, certaine Verbes do double the same proper & peculiar letter: as of *Cade*, *Caddi*: which also hath *Cadēi* and *Cadēti*. Againe, of *Tēgo* is *Tēnni*: *Bēuo*, *Bētti*.

And the Verbe *Sa*, hath *Séppi*, *Ha*, *Habbi*. *Godo*, *Godēi*,

Godēti; and *Godēti*. *Pόsso*, *Potēi*, and *Potēti*. *Vέggo*, or *Vέggio*, *Vidi*. *Prouέggo*, *Prouidi*. *Pάio*, *Parui*, and *Parfi*.

Further, touching the Preterperfectenses of the thirde Coniugation: this is the rule, that whose Participles do end in *Vto*, the Preterperfectenses do ende in *Ei*, and in *Etti*: whereupon the Verbe *Pérdo*, when it hath in the Participle *Perduto*, it hath in the Preterperfectense, *Perdei* and *Perdēti*. *Cόmpio*, hath *Compūto*, *Compiēi*, and *Compietti*. *Riceuo*, *Ricecūto*, *Riceuei* and *Ricevēti*. But the Verbe *Concedo*, hath *Conceduto* in prose, and *Concesso* in verse, so that after his Participle it hath in the Preterperfectense. *Concedei*, *Concedetti*, and *Concessi*. *Mόrdo*, hath *Morduto* or *Mόrso*, in the Participle, & *Mordēi*, *Mordetti*, and *Morsi* in the Preterperfectense. But *Cono/cio*, notwithstanding it hath in the Participle *Conociuto*, it hath in the Preterperf. *Conobi*.

Also Verbes of the same Coniugation, when they haue in their participles a double *T*, they haue also in their Preterimperfectenses a double *S*, as of *Lέggo*, is *Lέttb*, and *Lέssi*: of *Scritto* is *Scritto*, and *Scritsi*: of *Eléggo* is *Étto*, and *Elessi*.

There is excepted *Stringo*, that hath in the Participle *Strέttro*; but in the Preterperfectense *Strētſi*: so are likewise his compoundes, *Astringo* and *Costringo*. Howbeit, I thinke that to happen either bycause it were else to be said in the Participle *Strētſo*, if any wolde looke for the reason rather then for the yse of the tongue: or else, bycause the

Latine Preterperfectense hath *Strinxi*, from whence it seemeth that *Strinsi* is deriuued; as of *Pinxii*: *Pinsi*: of *Cinxii*, *Cinsi*: of *Finxi*, *Finsi*: of *Planxi*, *Plansi*: and of *Extinxi*, *Estinsi*.

To conclude, the Verbe *Ardo* hath *Arso* in the Participle, and *Arsi* in the Preterperfectense. *Rido* hath *Riso*, and *Risi*. *Toglio* *Totto* and *Tolsi*. *Mitomo*, *Mosso*, and *Mossi*. *Offendo* *Offoso*, and *Offesi*. *Spargo*, *Sparsso*, and *Sparsi*. *Mitto*, *Messo*, and *Misi*. *Pongo*, *Posto*, and *Posi*. *Nisco* *Nato*, & *Nacqui*. *Nuoco*. *No-*
cinto, and *Nocqui*. *Sono*, *Siro*, and *Fui*. *Rompo* *Rotto*, and *Rippi*. *Promo* *Prometo*, and *Promisi*. *Divido* *Dissi*, and *Divisi*. *Vccido* *Vcciso*, and *Vccisi*. *Spendo* *Speso*, and *Spesi*.

Lastly, Verbes of the fourth Coniugation haue their Preterperfectenses ending in single *I*, with the accent: as *Vidi*, *Senti*, of the Verbes *Oido* & *Sento*: Howbeit many times (as in prose) they haue a double *I*: as *Vdij*, *Sentij*. But *Dico* hath *Dissi*, *Offero*, *Offertij*, *Vengo*, *Venij*.

Of wordes, which commonly are fixed vnto Verbes.

These they are *Mi*, *Ti*, *Si*, *Ci*, *Ne*, *Vi*: The which with what elegancie they cleaue vnto Verbes, and what their significations are; shall clearly appeare by thiaſe whiche shalbe ſaid of the vſe of them.

First, they are commonly ſet before and after Verbes: as *Mi ama*, *amami*; *Ti ama*, *amati*; *Si ama*, *amasi*; *Ci ama*, *amaci*; *Ne ama*, *amame*; *Vi ama*, *amavi*.

But

But this ought to be donne with iudgement: For it is not alwayes, nor in euery place wel fitting: For this manner of ſpeach ſhalbe leſſe affected; Che ti diſſe colui? then Che diſſerai colui? what hath he ſaid vnto thee? Also we ſhall ſpeak with leſſe curioſity, to ſay, Se mi ami non ti nigerai, then Se amimi non nacerai: If thou loue me it ſhall not hurte thee. But ſuch a iudgement can hardly be taught, or not at all by preceptes, ſince it ought to be compated with the often reading of Auctors, and vſe of the tongue. And yet this is to be marked, that ſo often as theſe wordes do follow the Verbes, they do depende on the accente, as if they were all one worde: as *Amami*, *Amati*, *Amasi*, *amaci*, *Amare*, *Amari*.

Further they doe double the conſonant, when they are ſet after Verbes, hauing the accent in the last syllable: as *Amommi*, *Amotti*, *Amossi*, *Amocci*, *A-*
mone, *Amomni*: of the Preterperfecteſe *Amò*, he hath loued. And ſo likewiſe *Amerammi*, *Ameratti*, *Ame-*
rassi, *Ameracci*, *Amerajne*, *Ameranni*: of the Future tense *Amerà*, he ſhall loue.

Befides, *Mi*, *Ti*, *Si*, and *Si*, doe alwayes retaine the letter *I*, when they cleaue to a Verbe hauing none other wordes ſet betweene them: as by the examples following may appear. But if any other wordes come betweene them, they then diange *I*, into *E*, wherof this is an example: *Me non batteſti* *ta*, thou haſt not beaten me. The like doth happen in comparing of persons together where-

vpon we say, *Tu conosci me & lui*, thou hast known me and him. *Tu vedi me & io veggio te*, thou seest me, and I see thee. *Tu feristi me, & quello non toccasti*, thou hast wounded me, and hast not touched him.

In like sorte they are vsed, when a Verbe of the Infinitive mode doth followe them: For wee say, *Ragionsi, Me haier preso moglie*, It is reported that I haue taken a wife. *còrefama, Me essere inamorato*, the rumor is, that I am in loue. But these speaches sholde be more rightly expressed thus: *Ragionsi, che io ho preso moglie*: And *Còrre fama che io sono inamorato*.

Lastely, they chaunge *I* into *E*, when the Aduerbe *Come*, goeth before them, In this sorte: *A non sono stuaro come te*, I am not touctous, as thou art. *Tu non sei liberale, come me*, thou art not liberal, as I am.

Touching their signification, and the vse of them: it shall be more plainly shewed by these types following.

Mi { *Me: mi batte*, or *Battèmni*, he hath beaten me.

{ *To me: mi diede*, and *Diedemi*, he hath giuen me, or to me.

Ti { *Thee: Ti batte*, and *Batti*: He hath beaten thee.

{ *To thee: Ti diede*, & *Diedeti*: He hath giuen thee, or to thee.

{ *Him selfe: Si uccise*, and *Vuccisi*: He hath kilde him selfe.

{ *To him selfe: Si diéde*, and *Diedesi la morte*, He hath giuen him selfe the death, or to himselfe.

{ *Vs: Ci percòsse*, & *Percòssci*, He hath strikē vs.

{ *To vs: Ci diéde*, and *Diedeci*, He hath giuen vs, or to vs.

{ *Here or thether: Ci fu, fuccì*, He hath bene here.

{ *Ci ando, andocci*, He hath gone thether.

Here is to be remembred, how that these aforesayde wordes are many times vsed for ornament sake: as *Io mi crèdo*, for *Io credo*. *Tu ti pensi*, for *Tu pensi*. *Egli si crède*, for *Egli credo*. And Boccace doth thus speake: *Natural cosa è di ciascuno, che ci nàsce*, for *che nàsce*.

{ *Vs: Ne abbracciò, Abr actionie*: He hath imbrased vs.

{ *To vs: Ne diède, Diedene*, He hath giuen to vs.

{ *You: Vi percòsse, Percòsseni*, He hath striken you.

{ *To you: Ki diéde, Diedeni*, He hath giuen to you.

{ *There or thether: Vi fu, Fuccì*, He hath bene there.

{ *Vi Andò, Andouij*, He hath gone thether.

These wordes following do linke together and are many wayes vttered in speach: & that with no meane elegancy. And therefore how that is to be done, may easily be perceaued by these types that followe.

Mi T. { Me to thee: *Io miti raccomando*, and *Rac-*
comandomiti. I do recommend me vnto
 thee.

{ Thee to me: *Tu miti raccomadasti*, & *Rac-*
comandasti miti. thou haſt recommended
 thee vnto me.

Mi Si { Me to him: *Egli mi si eſſe*, *Eleſſe mi ſi per*
graniffimo amio, he hath choſen me
 vnto him for a moſt great friende.

{ Him to me: *Egli mi ſi raccomando*, and
Raccomando mi ſi, he hath Recommended
 him vnto me.

Mici { Me there or thither: *Mi ci formai*, and fer-
mamici due giorni. I haue ſtaried there tow
 dayes: *Mi ci fe andare*, *Femarici andare*, he
 caused me to go thither.

{ To me here: *Mici diede*, *Diede mici moglie*,
 he gaue vnto me here a wyfe.

{ Me to you: *Io mi vi raccomando*, *Rac-*
comandomini. I recommend me vnto you.

Mivi { You to me: *Voi mi vi raccomandaste*, *Rac-*
comandaste mi, you haue you recom-
 mended vnto me.

Mivi

{ Me there or thether: *Mi vi vesti*, *vestimui*,
 he hath apparelled me there.

Mivi { *Mi vi menò*, *Menimui*: he hath brought
 me thither.

{ To me there: *Mi vi comprò*, *Compramui*,
vn giardino: he hath there bought vnto
 me a garden.

{ Thee to vs: *Dio tici dieſe*, *diēdetici por Padre*
 God hath geuen thee vnto vs for a Fa-
 ther.

{ Vs to thee: *Dio tici dieſe*, *diēditici per com-*
pagni: God hath geuen vs vnto thee for
 compagnions.

Tici { Thee here or thether: *Io tici vidi*, *viditici*: I
 haue ſeen thee here.

{ *Io tici menai*, *Menaitici*. I haue brought thee
 thether.

{ To thee here: *Dio tici dieſe*, *diēdetici mo glie*
 God hath here giuen to thee a wyfe.

Tisi { Thee to him: *Dio tisi eſſe*, *Eleſſetisi per figli-*
olo: God hath choſen thee to him for his
 childe.

{ Hym to thee: *Egli ti ſi raccomanda*, *Rac-*
comandatifi: He doth recommend him vnto
 thee.

Cifi { Him to vs: *Egli ci ſi offerſecifi*: He hath of-
 fered himſelfe vnto vs.

- Vs to him: *Ci si preſſe, Prèſſecifi per compagni*
 He hath taken vs vnto him for compag-
 nions.
- Him here or hether: *Ci si uccise, Uccifesi*
 He hath here slaine him ſelſe.
- Ciſi* *Ci ſiluſcio condurre, Lascioccifi condurre*: He
 hath ſuffered him ſelſe to be brought he-
 ther.
- Here to him: *Ci ſi diéde, Diédecifi la morte*
 He hath giuen himſelfe here the death.
- Him to you: *Vi ſi raccomanda, Raccoman-
 danifi*, He doth recommende him vnto
 you.
- Viſi* You to him: *Vi ſi eleſſe, Eleſſenifi Dio per fi-
 gliuoli*: God hath choſen you vnto him,
 for his children.
- Him there or thether: *Vi ſi uccife, Uccifeniſi*
 He hath there ſlaine him ſelſe.
- Viſiſlaſcio, Lasciounifi condurre*, He hath ſuffered
 him ſelſe to be brought thether.
- There to him: *Vi ſi comprò, Comprouuifi una
 vigna*: He hath there bought to him ſelſe
 a vine.
- Vici* You to vs, or vs to you: *Dio vicidiede, Die-
 duci per compagni*: GOD hath giuen
 vs vnto you, or you to vs, for Compagni-
 ons.
- You here: *Vici batterono, Batterounifi*, They
 haue beaten you here.

You

- You to them: *Vi ſi portarono, Atenaronuici*,
 they haue brought you therer.
- Vici To you here: *Vici tempiſte, Comprastenici*
 una ſta: You haue bought vnto you here
 a house.

But when theſe wordes are ioyned with *Ne*,
 they do forgo *i*, and take *E*, in this forte: *Mene, tene,*
ſene, cene, vere, or a vouell following *Men*, *ten*, *ſen*,
cen, *ver*, with an Apostrophe. Howbeit a conſo-
 nant following, they may be vied wholy, or abrid-
 ged, but without the Apostrophe. Their ſignifica-
 tion & vſe, as hether to we haue done, we will ſhew
 here following.

- To me of him, her, them, or therof: *Mene*
parlaſti, Parlaſtene: thou haſt ſpokē to
 me, of him, her, them, or therof.
- Me ne *Me hence thence, Mene ſcaccio, Scaccion-
 ente*: He hath driven me, hence, thence.
- I hence, thence: *Ame ro, Kommege, I go*
 hence, thence.

- To thee of him, her, them, or therof: *To tene*
parlaſti, Parlaſtene: I haue ſpoken to thee,
 of him, her, them, or therof.
- Tene *Tene hece, thence: To ſcaccio, ſcaccotrene*:
 He hath driven thee hence.
- Thou hence, thence, *To tene parlaſti, Pak-
 infrene*: thou haſt departed hence, thence.

To himselfe of him, her, them or thereof:
Senz promise, Promise senz gracie, He
hath promised to him self great thing
Sa. Ne. of him, her, them or thereof.

He hence, thence: Senz parti, Partisse, He
hath departed hence, thence.

To you of him, her, them or thereof: Ei vene
parlo, Parlouene: he hath spokē to you
of him, her, them or thereof.

You hence, thence: Voi vene andaste, e
-dastouene: you haue gonē you hence,
thence.

To vs of him, her, them or thereof: Ei cene
parlo, Parlouene: He hath spoken to vs
of him, her, them or thereof.

Ge. No. We hence, thence: Noi cene partimmo, Par
timocene; we haue departed vs, hence,
thence.

These wordes are also ioyned with Articles, as
hereafter may appeare: where their vse and signifi
cation is easie to be knowne.

Gli mi, or Me gli.

Them to me: Gli mi, or me gli raccomando: and Rac
comando gli mi, or Raccomandalo megli: He hath re
commended them vnto me.

Me to him: Gli mi, or me gli raccomando: and Rac
comando gli mi, or Raccomandalo megli: I haue me
recommended vnto him.

Them to thee: Gli ti, or Te gli raccomandai, & Rac
comandasti, or Raccomandategli: I haue re
commended them vnto thee.

Thee to him: Gli ti, or Te gli raccomandasti, & Rac
comandasti egli, or Raccomandategli: thou haſt
recommended thee vnto him.

Gli se, or Segli.

Them to him: Gli si, or Segli face, and Fece agli, or
Fece segli amei: he made them friendes vnto him
or his friendes.

Him to him: Gli si, or Segli raccomando, and Rac
comando gli si, or Raccomando segli: He hath him re
commended vnto him.

Gli vi, or Vegli.

Them to you: Gli vi, or Vegli raccomandai, & Rac
comandasti gli vi, or Raccomandate segli: I haue them
recommended vnto you.

You to him: Gli vi, or Vegli raccomandaste, and Rac
comandasti gli vi, or Raccomandaste segli: you haue
you recommended vnto him.

Them there or thether: Gli vi, or Vegli vidi, and Vi
digli, or Viduegli: I haue scene them there.

Gli vi, or Vegli condus, and Condus segli, or Condus
segli: I haue brought them thether.

Him there: Gli vi, or Vegli deo, & Diegli, or Die
deugli il viuere, I haue geuen him there a living.

OF VERBES.

Gli ci, or Ce gli.

Them to vs: *Gli ci*, or *Ce gli* raccomandasti, & *Rac-*
comandasti glici, or *Raccomandasti cegli*: you haue
them recommended vnto vs.

Va to him: *Gli ci*, or *Ce gli* raccomandammo & *Rac-*
comandammo glici, or *Raccomandammo cegli*: we
haue vs commended vnto him.

Them here, or hether, *Gli ci*, or *Ce gli* vidi, and *vidi-*
glici, or *vidicegli*: I haue scene them here.

Againe *Gli ci*, or *Ce gli* condusssi, and *Condussiglici*
or *Condussecegli*: I haue brought them hether.
To him, here: *Gli ci*, or *Ce gli* diedi, and *Diedeglici*
or *Diedecegli moglie*: I haue here giuen to him a
wyfe.

Lo mi, or Me lo.

Him to me, *Lo mi*, or *Me lo* raccomando, and *Racco-*
mandollo mi, or *Raccomandonavelo*: He hath him
recommended vnto me.

Lo ti, or Te lo.

Him to thee: *Lo lo ti*, or *Te lo* raccomando, & *Racco-*
mandoloti, or *Raccomandotelo*: I do recommende
him vnto thee.

Lo si, or Se lo.

Him to him: *Lo si*, or *Se lo* clesse: *Elesse losi*, or *Elesse-*
celo per compagno: He hath chosen him vnto him
for a compaginion.

Lo, vi

OF VERBES.

Lo vi, or Veto.

Him to you: *Lo vi*, or *Ve lo* raccomandavi, and *Racco-*
mandavoni, or *Raccomandavelo*, I haue recom-
mended him vnto you.

Him there: *Lo vi*, or *Ve lo* vidi, and *vidiloui*, or *vidi-*
uelo: I haue scene him there.

Him thether: *Lo vi*, *Ve lo menai*, *Lenailoui*, or *Me-*
nuelo: I haue brought him thether.

Lo ci, or Celo.

Him to vs: *Lo ci*, or *Cel o* raccomando, & *Raccomm-*
dollo ci, or *Raccomandoccero*: He hath recom-
mended him vnto vs.

Him here: *Lo ci*, or *Ce lo* nidi, and *vidilo ci*, or *vidice-*
lo: I haue scene him here.

Him hether: *Lo ci*, or *Ce lo* menai, and *Menailoci*, or
Menaiceto: I haue brought him hether.

Lo ne, or Ne lo.

Him from vs: *Lo ne*, or *Ne lo* tolse, and *Tolscione*, or
Tolsenelo: He hath taken him from vs.

Him hence, thence here away: *Lo ne*, *Ne lo* menò, &
Menollone, or *Tenonnello*: He hath brought him
hence, thence, or here away.

Lami, or Mela.

Her to me: *Lami*, or *Me la* raccomandasti: & *Rac-*
comandasti lami, or *Raccomandasti mela*: Thou haft
recommended her vnto me.

OF VERBES.

Lati, or Telati.

Her to thee: *Lati*, or *Telati*, *raccomandati*, and *Raccomandatati*, or *Raccomandatela*: I haue recommended her vnto thee.

La si, or Selasi.

Her to him: *La si*, or *Sela presa*, and *Présela si*, or *Présela per moglie*: He hath taken her vnto him for his wyfe.

La ci, or Cela.

Her to vs: *La ci*, or *Cela raccomando*, and *Raccomandolaci*, or *Raccomandoccela*: He hath recommended her vnto vs.

Her here: *La ci*, or *Cela vidi*, and *Vidilaci*, or *Viducela*: I haue seene her here.

Her hether: *la ci*, or *Cela menai*, and *Menailaci*, or *Menacela*: I haue brought her hether.

La vi, or Vela.

Her to you: *La vi*, or *Vela raccomando*, and *Raccomandolau*, or *Raccomandouela*: I do recommend her vnto you.

Her there: *la vi*, or *Vela vidi*: and *Vidilau*, or *vidiuella*: I haue seene her there.

Her thether: *la vi*, or *Vela mendai*: and *Menailau*, or *Menacela*: I haue brought her thether.

Ne la,

OF VERBES.

Nela, or Lane.

Her to vs: *Lane*, or *Nela raccomando*, and *Raccomandollane*, or *Raccomandonnala*: He hath recommended her vnto vs,

Her hence; thence, here awaye: *Lane*, or *Nelane*, or *Merollane*, or *Menonaela*: he hath brought her hence, thence, hercaway.

Le Mi, or Meli.

Them to me: *Lemu*, or *Meli raccomando*, & *Raccomandollemi*, *Raccomandommele*: He hath recommended them vnto me.

Leti, or Tele.

Them to thee: *Leti*, or *Teler accomando*: & *Raccomandolleti*, or *Raccomandottele*: He hath recommended them vnto thee.

Le si, or Se le.

Them to him: *Le si*, or *Se le presa*, and *Préselsi*, or *Préselite per compagnie*: He hath taken them vnto him for compagnions.

Lo ne, or Ne le.

Them to vs: *Le ne*, or *Ne le raccomando*, and *Raccomandollene*, or *Raccomandonnele*: he hath recommended them vnto vs.

Them hēe, thēe, hereaway: *Le ne*, or *Ne le meno*: & *I illij*.

Menollene, or Menommele: He hath brought them hence, thence, hereaway.

Le Ci, or Ce le.

Them to vs: Le ci, or Ce le raccomando: and Raccamollec, or Raccomandoccele: He hath recommended them vnto vs.

Them here: Le ci, or Ce le vidi: and vidileci, or vidicele: I haue seene them here.

Them hether: Le ci, or Ce le menai, and Menaileci, or Menäicele: I haue brought them hether.

To her here: Le ci, or Ce le duedi: and Diédeleci, or Diédecele marito: I haue here geuen to her an husbande.

Le vi, or Ve le.

Them to you: Le vi, or Ve le raccomando: and Raccamoleui: or Raccomandouele: I recommende them vnto you.

Them here: Le vi, or Ve le vidi, and vidileui, or vidicule: I haue seene them here.

Them thether: Le vi, or Ve le menai, and Menaileui, Menäimele: I haue brought them thether.

To her there: Le vi, or Ve le diédi, and Diédeleui, or Diédeule marito: I haue there geuen vnto her a husbande.

Hetherto touching these: in the handling whereof: if we haue bene somewhat more longe, then

then to some maye seeme needfull: yet the knowledge thereof is of greater effecte to the studentes of this tongue: then at the first sight they woulde thinke for. And so I doubt not but you will esteeme of them, though you haue but meane skill in the tongue.

Of Verbes Impersonalles.

They after the manner of the latine verbes Impersonalles, do want both numbers, and persons sauing the Singular number and thirde person: & also, there is neuer geuen them Cases of Noumes, which either silently, or exprely are alwayes set before other Verbes.

Of these Impersonalles, certaine are so called of themselves, and are of the actiu signification: as *Piöne*, it raineth: *Tuona*, it thundreth: *Folgora*, it lightneth: *Lampaggia*, it glitterith: *Verna*, it waxeth winter. Howbeit they are very often vsed of the Poetes, as though they were personals, that is with a nominatiue case adioyned.

There are also certaine, which are deriuied from other Verbes, and are of the passiu signification, hauing *Si*, either before or after them: as *si Ama*, *Amasi*, it is loued: *si Legge*, *Leggesi*, it is reade, *si Corre*, *Corresi*, it is runne. *Si sta*, *stassi*, it standeth, *si va*, *vassi*, it is gone: and not a few such like.

Of Participles.

The Italian speach hath certaine wordes, which seeme to be like vnto the Latin Participles: as *A-mante*, *Leggente*, *T-enente*, *ubidiente*: Also, *Amato*, *Letto*, *Tenuito*, *ubidito*: Further, *Reuerendo*, *Tremendo*, *Osservando*, *Orrendo*, and certaine other like. But I do scarsly beleue, that they may of right be called Participles, since with Verbes they haue nothing in common (that is of those thinges which the Latin Participles do borow from Verbes) and as plainly Noumes are wonte to be vsed.

For th' Italian tongue doth altogether refuse these formes of speache: *Io amo l'amante la virtù*, for *Io amo colui, che ama*, &c. Neither yet do wee say, *Io ho promesso un dono al legente Cicerone*, for *Io ho promesso, &c. à colui, che legge*, &c. But it is not unknowne to me, how Boccace doth many times vs the like Participles: yet, I thinke none doth doubt, which doth sometymes read his writinges; but that is done very seldome. Whereupon when we say, *Io fui*, or *sono*, or *sarò dolente*: Agayne, *Il giorno seguente*: *la vegante*, or *venente notte*: that is, I haue bene, or ain, or shalbe sorrowfull: the day following: the night coining: euery body feeth all these to be rather Noumes, then Participles: Neither according to those formes, may the same be drawne from all Italian Verbes, but from the Latin Verbes it may be done.

Further there is altogether lacking in the Italian speach

speach the Participle in R U S: for wee doe not say for *Amaturus*, *Amaturo*: *Lecturus*, *Letturo*; and such like: But *Do vendo io, tu, volui, noi, voi, coloro amare*, or *Havendo ad amare*, or *Essendo per amare*: I, thou, he, we, you; they being about to loue: or hauing to loue hereafter: The whiche gerundes are in vs with the Italians. Also we do expresse *Lecturus*, in this sorte, *Io il quale Leggero*, *Tu il quale Leggerai*, *Celui il quale Leggerà*, *Noi i quali Leggeremo*, *Voi i quali Leggerete*, *Coloro i quali Leggeranno*.

The Italian speache doth admit a Participle of the Preterperfectense, and of the passiu signification: as from *Amatus* it reteineth *Amato*, from *Letus*, *Letto*, and so of others. But *Amato*, will not signifie the Preterperfectense, without you adde *stato*: as *Io sono stato amato*, *Tu sei stato amato*, &c. Bycause if I shall say, *Io sono amato*: *Tu sei amato*, there is none but feeth, that it doth declare the signification of the Present tense. Howbeit wee say, *Pòsto mi l'arme indosso andai contra nemici*: which is as intiacl as if thou saydest *Havendomi* (the whiche gerunde is of the Present tense) *Pòsto*, or *Messomi l'arme*, &c. But no bodie speaketh right: *Gli amati dame*, *fin dotti*, or *Io amo gli amati da i buoni*: but we are to say *Quelli, che io amo, son dotti*; and *Io amo quelli, che sono amati da i buoni*. Although here is to be seene by these formes of speach rather the Present tense then the Preterperfectense to be signified.

Touching the participle passiue, and of the Future tense, although we haue these wordes *Ruerendo*, *Onorando*, and yet they are rather of the Present tense then of the Future. For *Ruerendo* is not he saide to be and *Offeruando*, whome we ought sometimes to reuerence and to waite vpon, but whome we doe nowe reuerence and wayte vpon.

Lastly the declining of them doth nothing differ from the declining of Noumes. For *Amante* (which is of the singular number, and of either gender) hath in the plurall number *Amanti*, *Amato*, *Amati*, *Amata*, *Amare*, *Onorando*, *Onorandi*, *Onoranda*, *Onorande*.

By these thinges that we haue geuen out hereof before, when wee intreated of the declining of Verbes, may easly be seene which are Gerundes with the Italians, and what their vse is: we faye, *Leggendo* dñento dotto: by reading I become learned beholde a Gerunde of the Present tense. Againe, *hauendo* lettò ho imparato, hauing reade, I haue learned: beholde a gerunde of the Preterperfectense. Further, *Douendo leggere*, *Hauendo à leggere*, *Essendo per leggere*, apro il libro: being to reade: or hauing to reade, I do open the booke. Now for breuities sake I speake nothing of examples touching the Verbe passiue, since it seemeth of no necessitie (after these, that are disperpledye geuen out before) to giue any more. This I will remeber, that the Italian tongue hath this more thē the latine,

latine, that in the gerundē it doth admit no tenses, but th' other doth. To conclude, it is also to be obserued, that the Italian gerundes of the Future tense, are expressed by the latine Participles of the same tense, aswell of the actiue, as passiue signification.

Of Aduerbes.

Whose significations I will only shew here: for the rest they are either the same or little differing from the latine.

<i>Qui,</i>	{	<i>Here, or hether.</i>
<i>Qua,</i>		
<i>Ci,</i>	{	<i>Here away.</i>
<i>Per qui,</i>		
<i>Per qua,</i>	{	<i>Hence.</i>
<i>Di qui,</i>		
<i>Di qua,</i>	{	<i>Up here, or hether.</i>
<i>Que qui,</i>		
<i>Qua su,</i>	{	<i>Downe here or hether.</i>
<i>Di qua e di la,</i>		
<i>here & thier, hence & thence</i>		
<i>Y,</i>		
<i>Iui,</i>	{	<i>There, or thether.</i>
<i>Quius,</i>		
<i>La,</i>	{	<i>there, or thether.</i>
<i>Di la,</i>		
<i>thence.</i>		
<i>Pèr la,</i>	{	<i>there away.</i>
<i>La su,</i>		
<i>up there, or thether.</i>		
<i>La giu,</i>	{	<i>downe there, or thether.</i>
<i>La giu,</i>		

Of place	<i>La e qui</i> , there and here.
	<i>Cola</i> , thither.
	<i>Per colo</i> , that way, or there about.
	<i>Li</i> , in verse, there or thither.
	<i>Di li</i> , thence.
	<i>Per li</i> , that waye.
	<i>Li su</i> , vp there, or thether.
	<i>Lagni</i> , downe there, or thether.
	<i>Costa</i> , There where thou art, in that
	<i>Costa</i> , place. Thether.
Of time	<i>Costigui</i> , downe thether.
	<i>Costisu</i> , vp thether.
	<i>Costasu</i> , vp there, or thether.
	<i>Costagui</i> , downe there, or thether.
	<i>Per Costa</i> , that waye.
	<i>Di costa</i> , thence.
	<i>One</i> ,
	<i>Done</i> , where, whether.
	<i>Onde</i> , from whence.
	<i>Donde</i> , from whence.
Of manner	<i>Altrose</i> , else where, otherwhere.
	<i>Altironde</i> , from some other place.
	<i>La que</i> ,
	<i>La done</i> , There where, whereas.
	<i>La onde</i> , whereupon.
	<i>Quinci</i> , from hence.
	<i>Diquinci</i> ,
	<i>Ind</i> , from thence.
	<i>Quindi</i> ,

Di quindi,

<i>Di quindi</i> , } from thence.
<i>Di quini</i> , }
<i>Costi</i> , from thence, where thou art.
<i>Dattorno</i> ,
<i>Dintorno</i> , Aboue.
<i>In giro</i> ,
<i>Ouanque</i> ,
<i>Douunque</i> , wheresoever.
<i>Oueche</i> ,
<i>Quanquaque</i> , Although.
<i>Quanquaque volte</i> , As often times.
<i>Dentro</i> , with in.
<i>Entro</i> ,
<i>Fuori</i> , without.
<i>Di fuori</i> ,
<i>Fuora</i> ,
<i>Fuore</i> ,
<i>Su</i> , vp, or upon.
<i>Suso</i> , yppwards.
<i>Gin</i> , downe.
<i>Gitesd</i> , downewardes.
<i>Da lungi</i> , inverse }
<i>Da lungo</i> , A farre of.
<i>Di lungi</i> ,
<i>Di lungo</i> ,
<i>Di tumano</i> ,
<i>Sopra</i> , Aboue.
<i>Disopra</i> ,
<i>Sotto</i> , Vnder.
<i>Disotto</i> ,

OF ADVERBES.

Oggi, Todaye.	
Oggidi,	
Hoggimpi,	Now adayes.
Hor amai,	
Hor mai,	Already, or more the time.
Homai,	
Ora, or Hora,	
Toste,	Now.
Adesso,	
Di presente, presently: now.	
Ieri, or Hieri, yesterdaye.	
Di merigge, noonetyde, middaye.	
Stamane, this morning.	
Di mattina, in the morning.	
Sta sera, this evening.	
Di notte, by night.	
Digiorno, by daye.	
Domani, to morrowe.	
Domattina, to morrowe morning.	
Or' ora,	
Adhora ad hora,	By & by, euen now.
Pur ora,	
Poco fa,	A while, sithence, of late.
Dianzi,	
Ogni hora, always.	
Innanzis, before.	
Addietro,	Behinde.
Diétre,	
Perlo addietro,	herctofore in time past
Perlo passato,	

Of tyme

Per-

OF ADVERBES.

Perloumánzi,	here after.
Perloanentre,	hercfter, for the tyme to come
Per tempo,	in tyme.
Il seguente giorna,	the day following.
Da indi in qua,	Hetherunto.
Fin qui,	
Da indi innazi,	From thence forward.
Indi,	
Guari,	long tyme.
Di gran pezzo,	A good while since.
Gran tempofa,	
Colà,	about: as Colà dall'state, about sommer.
Colà doppo il vespero,	about after the evening.
Presto,	Quickly.
Tosto,	
Ratto,	Swiftly.
Velocemente,	
Di fatto,	out of hand.
Repente,	
Direpente,	
Subbito,	On a suddaine: forthwith.
Disubbito,	
Incontinente,	Incontinent.
Immantinete,	
Spesso,	Often tymes.
Souente,	
Turdo: Tardi,	To late.
Rado: Dirado,	Seldom.

K

OF ADVERBES.

Of time

Mai, } Euer:now euer.
Giamai, }

Non mai; Neuer.

Alhora, then.

Quando } when.
Quando mai, }

Mentre, whilst.

Vnque,

Vnqua,

Alcuna volta,

Alcuna fiata,

Qualche volta,

Qualche fiata,

Tal volta,

Talora,talhora,

Qualora, at what time:as often as.

Quando che sia, when soeuer it be.

Alle volte, At times.

Il più delle volte, for the most parte.

Gia, Now,already.

Sempre, Alwayes.

Sempre mai, } Continually:cuermore.

Di continuo, }

Bene, well.

Male, euill.

Ottimamente, most well.

Pessimamente, most cuill.

Fidemente, faithfully.

Ornatamente, trimely,deckedly.

Of qual-
tic.

Sometimes

of qualitie

Voluntierente, }

Volontieri, }

Dibuona voglia, }

Di cuore, }

Dibuon cuore, }

Sauimente, wisely.

Dottamente, Learnedly.

Veramente, Truely.

Falsamente, Falsely.

Molto, Much.

Viapni, Much more.

Assai, Enough,well.

Poco, A little.

Souente, }

Spesso, }

Rado, }

Dirado, }

Tanto, }

Cotanto, }

Quanto, as much:how much.

Non, No, Not,no.

Non già, Not now.

Non mica, Not a crome.

Ne, Neither.

Signor nò, Sir no.

Messer nò, Maister no.

Madonna nò, Mistres no, &c.

Nulla, }

Niente, }

Appunto, Fully. As Appunto il popoli non

ha altro pensiero.

K ij

DVERBES.

Of Affir-
ming

<i>Si,</i>	<i>S' differfi, Madonnaſi,</i>
<i>Certo,</i>	
<i>Percerto,</i>	<i>For certaine, Assuredly</i>
<i>Certamente,</i>	
<i>Dicerto,</i>	
<i>Veramente,</i>	
<i>Inuero,</i>	<i>Truly.</i>
<i>Di vero,</i>	
<i>In verita,</i>	
<i>Piu, more.</i>	

<i>Molto,</i>	<i>Much.</i>
<i>Affai,</i>	

Abbastanza, enough.

Troppò, to much.

Di souerchio, superfluous.

Del tutto, Wholy : altogether,

Affatto, vtterly.

Maggior mente, more, rather.

Maiſſimamente, chiefly especially.

Potifſimamente, chiefly.

Dottifſimamente, most learnedly.

Benifſimo, most well.

Meno, leſſe.

Poco meno, a little leſſe.

Apoco, a poco, by little and little.

Pian piano, faire and softly.

Alquanto, somewhat.

Poco, a little.

Pochetto, very little.

Pie innanzi pie, foote before foote or stal-

kingly.

Altri-

Of Dimi-
nishing.

OF ADVERBS.

Altamente, otherwise.

Senza, without.

Of discre-
tion

Seperatamente, severally.

Pūtalmēte, pointemeale or by pointps.

Secretamente, secretly.

Apertamente, openly.

Of corre-
cting.

Appena, Skarsē.

Quasi, Almost: as though.

Per Dio, By God.

Of swea-
ring

Alla fede, a fe, in faith.

Per l'anima mia, by my soule.

A fede dio, by the faith of god.

Of wi-
shing

O ſe, O ſi, O if.

O Dio, voglia, God graunte.

O Dio veleſſe, I wolde to god.

O che, O that.

Offorbid-
ding

Guarda, Take hede

Guardati,

Deh non, fy no.

Vedi, see.

Of incou-
raging

Fa, Doe.

Su, vp.

Or ſu, now goto.

Corraggio, courage.

Spediciſta, dispatch it.

Fornisciſta, furnishe it.

Or oltre: an further.

OF ADVERBES.

Of As-
sembling.

<i>Insieme,</i>	{	Together.
<i>Insiememente,</i>	{	
<i>Parimente,</i>	{	In like sorte.
<i>Similmente,</i>	{	
<i>Di pari,</i>	{	
<i>Appari,</i>	{	By couples.
<i>Al pari,</i>	{	
<i>Aschiera,</i>	{	by troupes or companies.
<i>Più, more: Méno, less; Via più, Molto più, Assai più, much more.</i>	{	
<i>Via meno,</i>	{	
<i>Molto meno,</i>	{	Much less.
<i>Assai meno,</i>	{	
<i>Poco più, a little more.</i>	{	
<i>Poco meno, a little less.</i>	{	
<i>Megliore,</i>	{	Better.
<i>Meglio,</i>	{	
<i>Peggio,</i>	{	Worse.
<i>Tanto,</i>	{	
<i>Cotanto,</i>	{	As much.
<i>Altrettanto,</i>	{	
<i>Due cotanti,</i>	{	As much more.
<i>Il Dóppio,</i>	{	
<i>Trecotanti, three folde.</i>	{	
<i>Più del mondo, the most in the worlde.</i>	{	
<i>A Rispetto,</i>	{	
<i>Ampetto,</i>	{	In respect,
<i>Allato,</i>	{	in comparison.
<i>Accanto,</i>	{	
<i>A comparatione,</i>	{	

Sauissi-

OF ADVERBES.

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Of the
greatest
cōparison.

Sauissimamente, most wyfely.

Verissimamente, most truly.

Gratiosissimamente, most gratiouly.

Rigorofissimamente, most rigorously.

Of excep-
ting.

Saluo,

Eccetto,

Sauing, except.

Fuorche,

Infuori,

Se non, If not, sauing but.

Of simili-
tude.

Come, As.

Sicome, so as.

Cosi, so, or thus.

A guisa, in such wise.

Quasi, as though.

In modo,

In maniera,

In such manner or wise.

In guisa,

Forse, Perhaps.

Per aventure, peraduenture.

Of doub-
ting.

Per caso, In case: perchaunce, or it

Accàso, may happen.

A sorte,

Per sorte,

In sorte.

Of shew-
ing

Ecco, behold.

Eccolo, behold him or it.

Eccola, behold her, or it:

And so forth, Mi, ti, vi, li, &c.

K iiiij

Ofcho *y se* { *Meglio*, Better.
Piu tosto, rather.
Anzi, But, rather.

of gestures { *Tentone*, Gropingly,
Boccone, grueling.
 of the bo- } *Carpone*, } Creping on all fower.
 die. *Brancolone*,
 Ginocchione, on the knees.

Of calling { *O, o la, è Oh*

{ *Inanzi*, *Auanti*, *Dauanti*, Before.
Dietro, behinde.
Poi, poscia, dapoi, dopoi, depoi doppo, after.
Fratanto, tratanto, intanto, in the meane
 while.
Oltre à ciò, besides that.
Sùbito, disubito, on a suddaine, quickly.
Oltre a questo: besides this.
Alla fine, in th'ende at last.
Però, perciò, pertanto, therfore.
Onde, La onde, whervpon.
Prima,
Primamente, } First, first of all.
Primieramente,
Secondo, } Seconde, or secon-
Secondariamente, } daryly.

Se para-

{ *Separatamente*, Seuerally.
 Ofdeci- } *Partitamente*, particularly.
 ding *Anicenda*,
 Vicendevolmente, } By ternes.
 A gara, for the maystry.

Of proce- } *Via*, On away.
 ding } *Hor suo*, now vp.
 } *Hor oltre*, } Now forth.
 } *Hor oltra*,

Of good, or } *Benaggia*, well be it.
 eul wishing } *Malaggia*, eul mought it fare.

{ *Onde auéne?* How doth it happen?
 Of asking } *Onde è*, from whence is it?
 } *Perche*, wherfore?
 } *Per qual cagione?* by what occasion?
 } *A che modo?* how? or in what sorte?
 } *A che guisa?* how or in what wise?
 } *Oue?* where?
 } *Quando?* when?

{ *Insieme*, Together.
 Of vniion } *Insiemamente*, } Together like.
 } *Vnitamente*,
 } *Giuntamente*, Ioyntly.
 } *Parimente*, in like sorte: also.

Ofdecla- } *Cio è*, That is.
 ration } *Verbi gratia*, as for example.

Offorrowe { *Ha*,
Ohi,
Ohime,
Oime,
Hei, } **Helas.**

Of abhorring { *Oibò*.

Of a Coniunction.

Of coup- { *Et*, (a vouell following)
E, (a consonant following) } **And.**
ling. { *Ancho, Anche, Anchora,*
Etiandio, } **Also.**

Of continuing the fence. { *In modo che*, In such sorte as.
In guisa che, In such wise as.
Di maniera che, In such manner as.
Per siffatta maniera che, } In such man-
Siffattamente che, } ner offorte as.
La orde, wherevpon.
Se, if.
Per che, wherfore because.
Poi che, Since that.
Che, for, that, as.
Peroche,
Percioche, } For because:because
Imperoche, } that:therfore.
Imprecioche,
Come, as.

O, or

Of distinction. { *O, or, other.*
O verò, or else.
O pure, or yet.
Ma, but.
Ne, nother
Nondimeno,
Nientedimeno,
Nondimanco,
Nientedimanco,
Tuttavia, } **Neuertielesse.**

{ *Tuttanolta,*
Benchè, although.

of contrarietie. { *Comeche, albeit.*
Ancborche,
Anchorache,
Auengache,
Quantunque,
Etiandoche,
Contutto che,
Almeno, } **Howbeit, although.**
Almanco,

{ *Pur che, so that:as Purche non vegga,*
so that I may not see.

{ *Tanto, so much.*
Solo, only.
Percioche, Because that.
Accioche, to thende that.
Conciosia, for asinuch.
Conciosia cosa,
Conciosia cosa che, } **For asinuchi as.**

OF A PREPOSITION.

Dunque,	{ Then.
Adunque,	
In summa, in summe:	to conclude.
Però, (poeticall)	
Percio,	{ Therefore.
Impero,	
La onde, wherupon.	
Il perche, The cause why.	
Altrimenti,	{ Otherwaies.
Aitimenti,	

Of cōclāding. { *O si*, other yea,
O Nō or no.

Used for { *Ora*, now.
 ornamēts { *Pure*, yet.
 fake { *Ben*, well &c.

Of a Preposition.

In, as *In cielo*, & *in terra*, } *In*, &c.
Ne, as *Nel cielo*, & *nella terra*, }

A { *To*.

Ad { *Of*.

Da, from, or of

Per, for, by, or thorough.

Con, with.

Senza, without: as *Senza lui*.

OF A PREPOSITION.

<i>Ver</i> ,	{	Towardes: as <i>Ver te</i> , <i>Ver so</i> , and <i>in verso</i> <i>il</i>
<i>Verso</i> ,		
<i>In verso</i> ,	{	<i>cielo</i> : or <i>del cielo</i> .
<i>Doppo</i> , after: as <i>Doppo lui</i> .		
<i>Intra</i> , { Within: as <i>Infrate</i> .		
<i>Infra</i> ,		
<i>Tra</i> , { Amongest: as <i>Tra gli amici</i> .		
<i>Fra</i> ,		
<i>Sopra</i> , upon: as <i>Sopra il monte</i> : or <i>del monte</i> .		
<i>Disopra</i> , aboue.		
<i>Sotto</i> ,	{	<i>Vnder</i> : as <i>Sotto il monte</i> , or <i>del monte</i> .
<i>Disotto</i> ,		
<i>Contra</i> ,	{	
<i>Contro</i> ,	{	Against: as <i>Contra i tuoi</i> : and <i>de i tuoi</i> .
<i>Incontro</i> ,		
<i>All'incontro</i> : ouer against: as <i>All'incontro del muro</i> .		
<i>Oltre</i> , Beyonde: as <i>Oltre il mare</i> . Also <i>Besides</i> : as <i>Oltre ciò</i> , and <i>oltre il Prencipe</i> .		
<i>Dietro</i> , Behinde: as <i>Dietro il monte</i> .		
<i>Accanto</i> , { <i>Neare</i> : as <i>Accanto</i> , or <i>allato alla Città</i> .		
<i>Allato</i> ,		
<i>Presso</i> , <i>Neare</i> .		
<i>Appresso</i> , At, or with: as <i>Appresso di me</i> . Also after: as <i>Appresso à te</i> , or <i>di te</i> .		
<i>Appetto</i> , in comparison: as <i>Appetto a lui</i> .		
<i>Rimpetto</i>	{	Ouer against: as <i>Rimpetto</i> , or <i>Dirimpetto</i> ,
<i>Dirimpetto</i> ,	{	<i>petto al monte</i> .
<i>Fin</i> ,		
<i>Sino</i> ,	{	<i>Vntil</i> .
<i>Infino</i>		

Sino, { *Vnto:*as *In**sino al cielo.*
Insino, { *Vnto:*as *In**sino al cielo.*

Dinascosto, pruely:vnwares:as *Dinascosto al padra*

Ananti, { *Before:*as, *Dinanzi al Giudice.*
Dinanzi, { *Before:*as, *Dinanzi al Giudice.*

Innanzi, { *Before:*as, *Dietro a cui,*

Intorno, { *Aboute:*as, *Intorno a chi.*
Attorno, { *Aboute:*as, *Intorno a chi.*

Circa, { *Fuori, without:*as, *Fuori della Citta.*

*Dentro, within:*as, *Dentro della Citta.*

*Su, vpon:*as, *Su del colle.*

*Giù, vnder:*as, *Giù del monte.*

*Di la, on th'other side:*as, *Di la, del Castello.*

*Di qua, on this side:*as, *Di qua del Castello.*

Lungi, { *Farre of.*
Lunge, { *Farre of.*

To conclude there are certaine Prepositions that are not vsed but in compounding of verbes. *As, Di in Diffido*, I mistrust. *Dis, in Disiongo*, I downioyne. *Ra, in Raccòglie*, I doe gather. *Ri, in Ripiglio*, I doe take againe. *Es, in Esalto*, I doe exalte. *Inter, in Interrombo*, I doe interrupte. *Tra, in Trametto*, I doe put betweene. *Tras, in Trasporto*, I doe transporte, *Fra, in Frastaglio*, I do hacke, or chope, a ridiculous verbe: whereof there is this ridiculous Aduerbe. *Frastagliatamente*, hackinglye, or chopologikelike: as, tu parlifrastagliatamente.

Of an Interiection.

Of ioye: Oh.

Of laughing: Ah, Ah.

Of wondring, O, uh, uh.

Of sorrowe: Aih, Ah, Oyme.

Of Desire: Deh.

Of Dreade: Baco Baco: Oh Oh Dio.

FINIS.

